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PLANTAE PAPUANAE ARCHBOLDIANAE, IX

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Concluded from page 265

C. Flowers smaller, less than 8 mm. in diameter immediately below the calyx-lobes.

E. Calyx-lobes unequal, the outer a little smaller than the inner, 2–5 mm. long.

F. Inflorescence lateral.

Syzygium dictyophlebium sp. nov.

Arbor gracilis circiter 16 m. alta; ramulis teretibus vel leviter compressis cinereo-fuscis; foliis tenuiter coriaceis consperse pellucido-punctatis manifeste reticulatis in sicco brunneo-viridibus ellipticis, 8.5–15 cm. longis, 4.5–7 cm. latis, basi rotundato-cuneatis decurrentibus, apice recurvatis abrupte breviter obtuse acuminatis, acumine \pm 5 mm. longo, costa supra impressa subtus elevata, nervis primariis subirregulariter dispositis compluribus tantum paullo quam secundariis ac reticulo prominulioribus late patentibus fere subtransversis in venam intramarginalem \pm 3 mm. a margine confluentibus, interdum vena intramarginali secundaria cum primaria subparallela disposita; petiolo 1–1.3 cm. longo basim versus margine adpresso; inflorescentiis apice ramulorum brevium (20 cm. longo) quam caeteris crassiorum (7–9 mm. diametro) ramosis usque 8 cm. longis ac 15 cm. latis; floribus non visis; fructibus albis crebre glandulosis immaturis depresso globosis (1.3 cm. diametro), basi 1 mm. stipitatis, apice calycis lobis coronatis; lobis inaequalibus rotundatis exterioribus brevioribus, interioribus circiter 3 mm. longis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Central Division, Mafulu, *Brass 5338* (TYPE), October 1933, alt. 1250 m., limestone forest (slender tree about 16 m. high; pale brown scaly bark; numerous panicles of white glandular fruit on old wood below the leaves).

Syzygium insculptum sp. nov.

Arbor parva 6 m. alta; ramulis acute tetragonis fulvis; foliis coriaceis impellucidis supra viridibus subtus pallidioribus manifeste laxe reticulatis oblongo-ellipticis, 24–37 cm. longis, 9.5–14 cm. latis, basi cuneatis vel obtusis apice acuminatis, acumine \pm 2 cm. longo, margine anguste recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata, subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus 17–25 patenti-adscendentibus in venam intramarginalem perspicuam

4 mm. a margine remotam conjunctis, supra insculptis subtus perspicuis; petiolo \pm 8 mm. longo, 3 mm. crasso atrofusco; inflorescentiis e nodis defoliatis ortis interdum axillaribus; paniculis fasciculatis; rhachi usque 4 cm. longa ramulisque tetragonis interdum anguste alatis; floribus sessilibus basi bibracteatis, bracteis oblongis \pm 3 mm. longis caducis; alabastris nitidis 9–10 mm. longis; calycis tubo pyriformi in sicco 7 mm. longo, 5–6 mm. diametro circumcirca manifeste costato, venis 12 fere ad apicem loborum adscendentibus, lobis 4 circiter 2 mm. longis 4 mm. latis valde concavis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Fly River, 528 mile Camp, *Brass 6681* (TYPE), May 1936, alt. 80 m., undergrowth small tree in a gully (6 m. high; leaves stiff, glossy, with deeply impressed nerves and prominent marginal vein; numerous lateral fascicles of unopened white flowers).

This species should be compared with *Syzygium rubropunctatum* (Ridl.) comb. nov. (*Eugenia rubropunctata* Ridl. Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. II, 9: 46. 1916). The leaves have like characters and the inflorescences are lateral. The flowers are only in bud but they are twice the size of those described by Ridley and have dried in a regular pattern with 12 narrow ridges about 0.5 mm. broad almost evenly distributed, four extend almost to the apex of the lobes in the position of the midrib, between each two of these are two more, slightly less prominent, which part below the base of the adjacent lobes, one going to each lobe. In Ridley's species the calyx is described as rugose when dry.

Syzygium Lauterbachianum nom. nov.

Syzygium floribundum Lauterb. & K. Schum. in K. Schum. & Lauterb. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee 476. 1900, non F. v. Muell. (1864).

Jambosa floribunda (Lauterb. & K. Schum.) Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 57: 388. 1922.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Gaima, Lower Fly River (east bank), *Brass 8273*, November 1936, on tidal foreshores (fresh water) (compact tree 5–6 m. high; flowers cream-colored, fragrant; flower-buds brown); Lower Fly River, east bank opposite Sturt Island, *Brass 8211*, October 1936, rain-forest on low river banks (common tree 10–15 m. high with rather open leafage and striking reddish bark; flowers white, shining smooth brown in the bud).

These collections agree very well with the original description and, as Diels has already pointed out, are very near *Eugenia Tierneyana* F. v. Muell.

Syzygium Lauterbachianum var. *phaeophloium* var. nov.

A forma typica differt venis foliorum primariis arcuatim 5–9 mm. a margine remotis confluentibus, vena submarginali secundaria cum primaria subparallela disposita; calycis tubo basi 2–3 mm. stipitato supra subabrupte circiter 5 mm. campanulato-obconico.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville: Kieta, *Kajewski 1543*, March 1930, rain-forest, on fresh water creek banks (tree up to 30 m. high; fruit dark red plum color when ripe, 2 cm. long, 1.7 cm. diameter). Guadalcanal: Mamassa, Konga, *Kajewski 2491*, February 1931, alt. 400 m., common on banks of creeks and rivers in rain-forest (tree up to 25 m. tall; bark brown; petals cream touched with pink; very strong wood); Sorvorhio Basin, *Kajewski 2703*, January 1932, alt. 300 m., rain-forest (tree up to 30 m. with brown flaky bark; petals pink and white outside, white inside; stamens white; wood heavy). San Cristobal: Magoha River, *Brass 2752*, August 1932, common in rain-forests of coast hills (tree up to 30 m. tall with compact crown; bright reddish brown bark peeling in very thin papery flakes; flowers white.

A very conspicuous species). Y s a b e l: Garona, *Brass* 3371 (TYPE of var.), lowland rain-forests (large tree with reddish bark peeling in thin papery flakes; leaves dull, paler beneath; flowers white).

In the Solomon Islands material the primary veins are arcuately confluent well within the margin forming a remotely crenate submarginal vein, while closer to the margin and more or less parallel is a fainter secondary vein. The flowers are turbinate rather than clavate; nevertheless there is so much similarity between the New Guinea and the Solomon Islands material that we do not at present regard them as specifically distinct.

Syzygium malaccense (Linn.) Merr. & Perry, Jour. Arnold Arb. **19**: 215. 1938; Mem. Am. Acad. Sci. **18**: 154 (Mem. Gray Herb. **4**: 154). 1939.

Eugenia malaccensis Linn. Sp. Pl. 470. 1753.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO: New Britain: Siwai, *Waterhouse* 102, 110, 200; Gazelle Peninsula, *Waterhouse* 254. SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville: Kugumaru, Buin, *Kajewski* 1814, June 1930, alt. 150 m., rain-forest. Malaita: Quoi-monapu, *Kajewski* 2322, December 1930, alt. 50 m., rain-forest. San Cristobal: Huro River, *Brass* 2602, August 1932, lowlands. Y s a b e l: Sigana, *Brass* 3464, January 1933, alt. 20 m., bed of a small rocky creek.

The field notes indicate a large tree with short flanged trunk, brown flaky bark, very showy pink short inflorescences on the branches, pink fruit up to 6 cm. long, 4 cm. diameter, with a crisp subacid flavor. A species growing wild and also planted in native villages.

Syzygium multiglandulosum sp. nov.

Arbor \pm 30 m. alta; ramis ramulisque subteretibus brunnescentibus; foliis chartaceis vel tenuiter coriaceis crebre pellucido-punctatis in sicco supra olivaceis subtus leviter pallidioribus oblongo-ellipticis vel ellipticis, 7–12 cm. longis, 3.5–5.5 cm. latis, utrinque subrotundatis deinde basi breviter cuneatis apice recurvato-falcatis acuminatis margine vix recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus prominente, nervis primariis patentiadscendentibus utrinsecus \pm 12 utrinque prominulis in venam intramarginalem 5 mm. a margine confluentibus, vena submarginali secundaria circiter 1 mm. a margine remota, venulis prominulis reticulum crebrum efformantibus cum nervis primariis subparallelum; petiolo 1–1.5 cm. longo; inflorescentiis non visis; fructibus subglobosis \pm 4 cm. diametro calycis lobis 4 (rotundatis \pm 1 cm. longis rigidis) coronatis; pericarpio 5 mm. crasso.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 2 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 13194 (TYPE), March 1939, alt. 850 m., frequent on slopes in primary rain-forest (tree 30 m. high, 42 cm. diameter; bark red, scaly; fruit green); 6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 12548, February 1939, alt. 1150 m., frequent in primary forest (tree 30 m. high, 67 cm. diameter; bark scaly, red; young fruit green, ripe ones dark red); Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 13577, occasional in primary forest (tree 27 m. high, 51 cm. diameter; bark 11 mm. thick, red-brown, scaly).

This species closely resembles *Syzygium phaeostictum* Merr. & Perry in habit. There is, however, a very distinct difference in the venation of the leaves. In the former, the secondary venation is very close, the main veins of the reticulum tending to be parallel with the primary nerves. In the latter, the secondary venation is less marked and more open, the veins of the reticulum meeting the primary ones at various angles. In both the

leaves are copiously punctate and have a recurving apex, and both species have a lateral inflorescence.

The label of no. 12548 indicates that the fruits were separated from the foliar specimen. Unfortunately, there was an error in the labelling, and the only fruits we could find which might belong to the specimen are two about 5.5 cm. diameter and a little bit longer. This has a single seed 3.5–4 cm. diameter. On account of the number on the packet not matching the foliar specimen, we have hesitated to include this larger sized fruit in our description, but we feel reasonably sure it belongs with this species.

***Syzygium phaeostictum* sp. nov.**

Arbor \pm 40 m. alta; ramis cinereis; ramulis compressis fulvis glandulosis; foliis chartaceis utrinque reticulatis crebre glanduloso-puncticulatis in sicco supra olivaceis subtus pallidioribus, oblongo-ellipticis, 7–12 cm. longis, 3–4.5 cm. latis, utrinque sensim rotundatis deinde basi breviter cuneatis vel acutis apice acuminatis (apice acuminato recurvo habitu in speciminibus siccis plerumque falcato), margine leviter recurvatis, costa supra interdum paullo canaliculata subtus prominente, nervis primariis subirregulariter dispositis utrinque prominulis utrinsecus 7–10 patentiadscendentibus \pm 4 mm. a margine arcuatim confluentibus, vena submarginali secundaria 1–1.5 mm. a margine remota, venulis prominulis reticulum laxius irregulare cum venis primariis haud parallelum; petiolo 1–1.5 cm. longo; paniculis e nodis defoliatis ortis 4–6 cm. longis latisque; floribus \pm 5 mm. pedicellatis vel interdum sessilibus; calycis tubo turbinato 8 mm. longo (incl. basi 1–1.5 mm. stipitato) apice circiter 6–8 mm. diametro, lobis 4 late rotundatis exterioribus 2 mm. longis interioribus paullo longioribus; petalis 5 mm. longis rotundatis; staminibus 1.5–2 cm. longis, antheris \pm 1 mm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 11935 (TYPE), 11941, January 1939, alt. 1630 m. and 1600 m., frequent in rain-forest of slopes (large canopy tree 31–41 m. tall; bark grey, scaly; flowers red, white, and pink).

This species has some features in common with the descriptions of ***Syzygium alutaceum*** (Diels) comb. nov. (*Jambosa alutacea* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 386. 1922) and ***Syzygium daphnoides*** (Greves) comb. nov. (*Eugenia daphnoides* Greves, Jour. Bot. **61**: Suppl. 15. 1923). But, in our species, the flowers are a little larger, and the chartaceous leaves are copiously glandular with the venation equally obvious on both surfaces. The acuminate apices of the leaves are all moderately recurved and somewhat falcate.

***Syzygium roseum* sp. nov.**

Arbor magna; ramis ramulisque cinereo-fuscis teretibus vel compressis; foliis tenuiter coriaceis in sicco olivaceo-viridibus subtus flavo-virentibus consperse minuteque atroglandulosis oblongis vel anguste ellipticis, 5.5–9 cm. longis, 2.5–4.5 cm. latis, basi cuneatis apice recurvatis, breviter obtuseque acuminatis, margine anguste recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus 5–7 oblique adscendentibus marginem versus gradatim arcuatis confluentibus utrinque inconspicuis; petiolo \pm 1 cm. longo parte inferiore crassiusculo fusco; inflorescentiis e nodis defoliatis ortis 2.5–3 cm. longis, paucifloris, bracteis cito caducis; floribus

post anthesim apice ramulorum solitariis; calycis tubo 8–10 mm. longo (incl. basim stipitatum 1.5–3 mm.) supra obconico-subcampanulato, lobis 4 rotundatis 2.5–3 mm. longis et circiter 3.5 mm. latis; staminibus non visis; stylo \pm 2 cm. longo; fructibus immaturis subglobosis \pm 1.5 cm. diametro calycis lobis coronatis, basi brevissime stipitatis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Western Division, Oriomo River, Wuroi, *Brass* 5816 (TYPE), January 1934, alt. 5 m., riverbank rain-forest (heavy boled, large tree with brown rough scaly bark and heavy dark brown wood; past flowering; numerous very young dark pink fruit).

This species is perhaps nearest *Syzygium keroanthum* (Diels) comb. nov. (*Jambosa keroantha* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 57: 385. 1922) which, according to Diels's key l. c. 380, has larger axillary and terminal inflorescences, and leaves somewhat prominently nerved. The best characters of this species are perhaps the fairly smooth yellowish tinged leaves with venation (except the midrib) scarcely raised on either surface and tending to be inconspicuous, and the short lateral inflorescences with shortly stipitate obconical to subcampanulate flowers (immature fruits).

F. Inflorescence terminal.

Syzygium Archboldianum sp. nov.

Arbor parva; ramulis teretibus atrofusis novellis ad apicem interdum puberulis; foliis chartaceis vel tenuiter coriaceis minute crebreque pellucidopunctatis inconspicue reticulatis ellipticis, 10–17 cm. longis, 5–7 cm. latis, utrinque angustatis basi cuneatis interdum paullo obliquis apice breviter acuminatis margine leviter anguste recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus 8–12 oblique patentibus 4–7 mm. a margine arcuatim confluentibus; petiolo \pm 1 cm. longo interdum glanduloso-puberulo; paniculis terminalibus subcorymbosis, 8–10 cm. longis, 14–18 cm. latis, basim versus cymoso-ramosis vel breviter pedunculatis, rhachi ramisque leviter, ramulis copiose glanduloso-puberulis; floribus in apice ramulorum solitariis vel ternis pedicellatis, flore centrali sessile vel breviter pedicellato; alabastris turbinato-obconicis usque 1.5 cm. longis apice subglobosis creberrime glandulosis; calycis tubo subclavato 6–7 mm. longo, basi subcylindrico 1 mm. diametro apice vix sub lobis 3–4 mm. diametro, lobis 4 inaequalibus exterioribus subrotundatis 3 mm. longis, interioribus rotundato-oblongis 5 mm. longis; petalis rotundatis circiter 7 mm. longis basi breviter unguiculatis; staminibus 3–3.5 cm. longis, antheris oblongis 1 mm. longis; stylo 3.5–4 cm. longo; fructibus ellipsoideis usque 5.5 cm. longis, 4.5 cm. diametro, apice calycis lobis coronatis, novellis breviter stipitatis, stipite crasso 5 mm. longo, 4 mm. diametro, maturis stipite nullo.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, *Brass* 7753, September 1936, rain-forest substage (tree 15 m. high; fruit green, slightly rugose, \pm 3 cm. diameter); Lower Fly River east bank opposite Sturt Island, *Brass* 8126 (TYPE), October 1936, muddy river-banks in rain-forest (small tree; flowers white, fragrant); Gaima, Lower Fly River (east bank), *Brass* 8334, November 1936, common in rain-forest substage (tree 10 m. high; fruit red, up to 5.5 cm. long, 4.5 cm. diameter).

Although neither of the numbers in fruit were collected at the same place as the flowering material, in as far as it is possible to match flowers and fruits in the herbarium, we believe the three collections represent a single species. All have the minute glandular puberulence on the new branches

and the petioles, although the branchlets of the infructescence do not show it to the same degree as when in the flowering stage. The fruit has the same kind of a glandular surface that is found in the flower.

Among New Guinea species this closely approaches *Syzygium dolichostylum* (Diels) comb. nov. (*Jambosa dolichostyla* Diels Nov. Guin. 14: 91. 1924) but the leaves in *Brass* 8126 are a little larger with a few more primary veins, the bracts of the inflorescence have already fallen, and in Diels's description there is no indication of the copious glandular puberulence which covers the branchlets of the inflorescence in this species. The latter feature suggests the Philippine *Eugenia cinnamomea* Vidal and *E. Williamsii* C. B. Robinson but the New Guinean collection is scarcely identical with either. Further, it does not seem to be *E. cinnamomea* var. *novoguineensis* Greves for in that the reticulum of the leaves is prominent on the lower surface.

Syzygium caudiferum sp. nov.

Arbor parva gracilis 8 m. alta; ramulis cinereis novellis brunnescentibus leviter compressis; foliis chartaceis crebre pellucido-punctatis in sicco supra olivaceis subtus paullo pallidioribus, lanceolato-oblongis vel anguste ellipticis, 7.5–12 cm. longis, 3–4 cm. latis, basi subacuminatis apice longe acuminatis, acumine 1–2 cm. longo angusto, costa supra impressa subtus leviter elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus 7–10 patentibus in venam intramarginalem 4–5 mm. a margine confluentibus utrinque manifestis vix prominulis, vena intramarginali secundaria \pm 1 mm. a margine disposita; petiolo vix 1 cm. longo; inflorescentiis brevissimis axillaribus terminalibusque paucifloris (usque 10-floris), rhachi 4–5 mm. longa, ramis verisimiliter nullis; floribus sessilibus subfasciculatis dense minuteque glandulosis; calycis tubo 1 cm. longo basi 4 mm. stipitato sursum 6 mm. subpyriformi, lobis 4 subrotundatis exterioribus 3 mm. interioribus 5 mm. longis, margine scariosis; petalis 5 mm. longis; staminibus 1.5–2 cm. longis; stylo usque 3.5 cm. longo; fructibus immaturis \pm 2 cm. diametro.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Palmer River, 2 miles below Black River Junction, *Brass* 7357 (TYPE), July 1936, alt. 100 m., river flood-plain forest sub-stage (virgate small tree 8 m. tall; flowers white; soft white turgid fruit \pm 2 cm. diameter).

Apparently the fruit is quite immature. In some characters the species suggests *Eugenia coalita* Greves. However, the stamens are all distinct and the inflorescence does not appear to have lateral branches, although sometimes there will be clustered in the axil of a leaf the main inflorescence with 6–8 flowers subspicately arranged on a short peduncle, and a single flower or two on another peduncle; the inflorescences are mostly solitary rather than subfascicled.

Syzygium cinctum sp. nov.

Arbor 25 m. alta vel ultra; ramulis leviter compressis brunnescentibus; foliis chartaceis vel subcoriaceis inconspicue manifeste reticulatis pellucido-punctatis, subobovato-ellipticis, 15–21 cm. longis, paullo supra medium 6.5–10 cm. latis, apice obtusis vel retusis basi late cuneatis margine anguste revolutis, costa supra subplana subtus carinata, nervis primariis utrinsecus 18–22, supra impressis subtus prominulis inter se 0.9–1.2 cm. distantibus in venam intramarginalem confluentibus; petiolo circiter 6–8 mm. longo;

inflorescentiis terminalibus fere a basi ramosis, 6 cm. longis, 10 cm. latis, ramulis \pm angulatis compressis, bracteis subrotundatis \pm 2 mm. longis deciduis; floribus terminalibus apice ramulorum pedicellatis, pedicellis \pm 5 mm. longis; calycis tubo subclavato 1 cm. longo, basi 2 mm. apice sub lobis 5 mm. diametro, lobis 4 rotundatis, 3 mm. longis, 4 mm. latis; petalis calyptram alte convexam formantibus caducis; staminibus numerosis, filamentis \pm 1.2 cm. longis in parte inferiore in phalanges plures \pm connatis, in parte superiore liberis, antheris \pm 0.8 mm. longis; fructibus subovoideis calycis lobis persistentibus coronatis, circiter 1.5 cm. longis, 0.8 cm. diametro.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: *Y s a b e l*: Tiratona, *Brass* 3344 (TYPE), December 1932, alt. 600 m., common in mountain forests (pyramidal brown barked tree 25 m. or more tall; leaves pale with sunken nerves; flowers white; ripe fruit smooth, red).

A species readily recognized by the rather distinct and somewhat widely spaced primary venation of the leaves, the roundish bracts of the inflorescence, and the subcoalescence of the stamens showing a distinct tendency to form phalanges. The intramarginal vein is very close to the margin but not yet blended with it. It does, however, suggest an approach to the condition found in *Syzygium cartilagineum* Merr. & Perry where the intramarginal vein seems to coincide with the margin.

***Syzygium delicatulum* sp. nov.**

Arbuscula 2–3 m. alta; ramis cinereo-brunnescentibus; ramulis infra teretibus supra tetragonis brunnescentibus; foliis chartaceis pellucido-punctatis laxe reticulatis oblongo-lanceolatis, (11–)16–20 cm. longis, (2–)4–6 cm. latis, basi emarginatis vel subcordatis apice acutiusculis vel breviter acuminatis (apicibus laesis), costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus 17–22 supra inconspicuis subtus manifestis vix prominulis in venam intramarginalem 4 mm. a margine confluentibus, interdum vena submarginali secundaria 0.5 mm. a margine remota; petiolo 2–3 mm. longo; inflorescentiis 10–13 cm. longis, 7–8 cm. latis, pedunculo 6–7 cm. longo, ramis ramosis; floribus 1–3 in apice ramulorum dispositis sessilibus; calycis tubo \pm 8 mm. longo, basi longe attenuato supra elongato-turbinato, lobis 4 rotundatis, 2–3 mm. longis; petalis circiter 4 mm. longis, rotundatis basi breviter late unguiculatis; staminibus 2–2.5 cm. longis; fructibus \pm 9 mm. longo, 7 mm. diametro, globoso-urceolatis basi stipitatis apice late breviter umbilicatis, calycis lobis \pm fractis.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: *S a n C r i s t o b a l*: Waimasi, *Brass* 2781 (TYPE), August 1932, alt. 100 m., rain-forest, common (slender straggling tree 2–3 m. tall; very beautiful reddish pink flowering). *G u a d a l c a n a l*: Tutuve Mountain, *Kajewski* 2629, May 1931, alt. 1700 m., in poor rain-forest of higher altitudes (small tree 4–5 m. tall; fruit purple green when ripe, 9 mm. long, 7 mm. diameter).

The second collection has much more acuminate subfalcate leaves than the type but we take the two to be conspecific. Two species are here suggested as possible allies: ***Syzygium hylophilum*** (Lauterb. & K. Schum.) comb. nov. (*Jambosa hylophila* Lauterb. & K. Schum. in K. Sch. & Lauterb. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee 471. 1900), and ***Syzygium salomonense*** (Hemsl.) comb. nov. (*Eugenia salomonensis* Hemsl. Jour. Linn.

Soc. Bot. **30**: 212. 1894). From the first, *S. delicatulum* differs in having smaller flowers and double the number of primary veins in the leaves, and from the second in the very much shorter inflorescence and the narrowed elongate-turbinate calyx.

***Syzygium discolor* sp. nov.**

?Arbuscula; ramis cinereis; ramulis teretibus brunnescentibus; foliis tenuiter coriaceis impellucidis supra brunnescentibus subtus pallidioribus, oblongis, 4–7.5 cm. longis, 2–3 cm. latis, utrinque paullo angustatis basi cuneatis apice breviter obtuse acuminatis, costa subtus prominente, nervis primariis utrinsecus ± 9 supra leviter manifestis subtus non prominulis patentibus circiter 3 mm. a margine arcuatim conjunctis; petiolo 3–5 mm. longo; inflorescentiis usque 7 cm. longis terminalibus ramosis, ramis obscurissime puberulis; floribus saepissime pedicellatis; alabastris 1–1.3 cm. longis apice ± 7 mm. diametro; calycis tubo turbinato 6 mm. longo, stipite 2 mm. incluso, lobis 4 late rotundatis exterioribus 3 mm. interioribus 5 mm. longis; petalis circiter 8 mm. longis singillatim caducis; staminibus 2 cm. longis; fructibus non visis.

NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Sattelberg, *Clemens* 1760 (TYPE), February 1936, alt. ± 900 m.

This species seems to be a relative of *Syzygium dolichostylum* (Diels) Merr. & Perry, but the latter has larger leaves with fewer and apparently more prominent primary nerves.

***Syzygium longipes* nom. nov.**

Eugenia longipes Warburg, Bot. Jahrb. **13**: 391. 1891; K. Schum. & Lauterb. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee 469. 1900; Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. II. **9**: 44. 1916, non Berg (1854).

Jambosa longipes Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 382. 1922.

NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Heldsbach, *Clemens* 874, November 1935, alt. ± 30 m. In addition we have the following specimens from British New Guinea which differ chiefly in having slightly larger flowers: Central Division, Kubuna, *Brass* 5606, December 1933, alt. 100 m., riverine rain-forest (tall bush about 3 m. high; branchlets 4-angled; leaves glossy; flowers red). Ridley described the stamens as 1 cm. long; in *Brass* 5606 they are about 2.5 cm. in length.

***Syzygium longipes* var. *leptopodum* (Diels) comb. nov.**

Jambosa longipes var. *leptopoda* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 383. 1922.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Western Division, Fly River, 528 mile Camp, *Brass* 6708, May 1936, alt. 80 m., common in undergrowth or ridge forests (lank near-tree 3–4 m. high; stamens a deep red, other parts of the flower pink); Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, *Brass* 7475, August 1936, rain-forest, the chief constituent of the wood undergrowth (small tree 3–6 m. high, producing numerous pendent panicles of showy red flowers); Central Division, Ononge Road, Dieni, *Brass* 3986, May 1933, alt. 500 m., rain-forest under storey (very slender little tree 2–3 m., inflorescence reddish); Gulf Division, Murua River, *Brass* 1345, March 1926, alt. ± 120 m., rain-forest (tall bush with dark pink flowers in terminal pendulous panicles).

The variety differs from the species in the longer branches of the inflorescence, the slightly larger flowers (calyx-tubes ± 1 cm. long), and the tendency to have leaves rounded at the base rather than cuneate.

***Syzygium Richardsonianum* sp. nov.**

Arbor usque 25 m. alta; ramorum cortice atrofusco cito decorticato; ramulis compressis vel sulcatis; foliis impellucidis novellis tenuiter maturis

rigide coriaceis in sicco supra atrofuscis subtus brunnescentibus minute glandulosis, ellipticis, 7.5–12 cm. longis, 4–8 cm. latis, basim versus sensim angustatis basi cuneatis vel obtusis apice obtusis apiculatis vel subrotundatis margine anguste recurvatis, costa supra leviter canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus circiter 13 utrinque inconspicuis, vena intramarginali a margine 4 mm. distante disposita, venis secundariis submanifestis; petiolo \pm 1.5 cm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus \pm 12 cm. longis, 18 cm. latis, divaricatim ramosis, rhachi robusta ramis ramulisque late compressis angulatis, floribus sessilibus, alabastris 8–10 mm. longis, apice 6–7 mm. diametro, calycis tubo turbinato ruguloso (parte supra ovarium 3 mm. producta) basi prismatico subquadrangulato, lobis 4, inaequalibus rotundatis 3–4 mm. longis, cum petalis calyptratis deciduis; staminibus \pm 1 cm. longis; fructibus late subglobosis, 4 cm. longis, 4.5 cm. latis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Bele River, 18 km. northeast of Lake Habbema, *Brass* 11354 (TYPE), November 1938, alt. 2200 m., rain-forest, occasional on banks of river (tree 10–13 m. high; flowers cream-colored; large hard gibbose fruit); 9 km. northeast of Lake Habbema, *Brass & Versteegh* 10498, November 1938, alt. about 2700 m., rare in forest of valleys (tree 25 m. high, 27 cm. diameter; bark thick, white, smooth); *Brass* 10804, October 1938, alt. 2800 m., rare on ridges (tree attaining 25 m.; flowers cream-colored; fruit yellowish white, subglobose, \pm 5 cm. diameter).

By the prismatic lower part of the flower and the broadly compressed branches of the inflorescence, this species may be allied to *Syzygium platypodum* Diels. In our material, however, the calyx-tube is distinctly longer than broad, and none of the leaves in the three collections cited are acuminate; further the dried leaves are nearer yellowish brown than of a copper color. Amongst the Malaysian material the species shows a superficial likeness to *S. palembanicum* Miq. but the leaves are thicker, more obtuse with less obvious venation, and the fruit is not ribbed. Named for Mr. W. B. Richardson, mammologist of the Expedition.

Syzygium Roemerii (Lauterb.) comb. nov.

Jambosa Roemerii Lauterb. Nov. Guin. **8**: 851. 1912; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 387. 1922.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Central Division, Mafulu, *Brass* 5487, November 1933, alt. 1250 m., rare in oak forest undergrowth (small tree 6–8 m. tall; leaf-nerves impressed above, prominent beneath; flowers cream-colored).

This collection agrees reasonably well with the original description of this species except that the leaves (although injured on most tips) appear to be short- rather than long-acuminate. The collection differs from the one we have placed in *Syzygium rubellum* (Rech.) Merr. & Perry, in that the leaves are somewhat narrowed above the cordate or amplexicaul base and the lower part of the flower is slenderly stipitate rather than subcylindric.

Syzygium rubellum (Rech.) comb. nov.

Jambosa rubella Rechinger, Rep. Sp. Nov. **11**: 183. 1912, Denkschr. Math.-Nat. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien **89**: 583, f. 25 (Bot. Zool. Ergeb. Wiss. Forsch. Samoa-I. Neug.-Arch. Salomonsins. **5**: 141). 1913.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO: New Britain: Siwai, *Waterhouse* 133 (NYBG), November 1932 (small tree about 6 m. tall; pretty wax-like pinkish fruit—two or three crops in a year).

The specimen is somewhat fragmentary but it appears to be a reasonably good match for Rechinger's description and figure of this species.

E. Calyx-lobes equal, not more than 2 mm. long.

G. Inflorescence lateral.

H. Axis and branches of the inflorescence furfuraceous.

***Syzygium folidorhachis* sp. nov.**

Arbor 18 m. alta; ramis teretibus cortice atrofusco rimoso deinde caduco, ramulis leviter compressis atrofusci novellis minute glandulosis; foliis coriaceis supra manifeste subtus prominule reticulatis minute subcrebre glandulosis, ellipticis, 9–18 cm. longis, 6.5–11 cm. latis, basi breviter cuneatis decurrentibus apice obtusis vel retusis, costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis numerosis fere subtransversis in venam intramarginalem crenatam 2–3 mm. a margine conjunctis, supra manifestis subtus prominulis; petiolo atrofusco 5–8 mm. longo 3 mm. crasso supra canaliculato; paniculis amplis, 10–25 cm. longis, 4–18 cm. latis, e trunco ortis plerumque divaricato-ramosis; pedunculo \pm 6 cm. longo, pedunculi rhachis ramorum ramulorumque cortice desquamato brunnescente; floribus non visis; fructibus immaturis sessilibus cyathiformibus vel paullo urceolatis, 7 mm. longis, 6–7 mm. latis, calycis tubo fere 2 mm. crasso supra ovarium 2.5 mm. producto, lobis caducis (uno tantum viso 2 mm. longo, 3 mm. lato).

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh 11917* (TYPE), January 1939, alt. 1730 m., occasional in primary forest (tree 18 m. high, 54 cm. diameter; bark dark brown, scaly; fruits brownish green, borne on the trunk). NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Ogeramnang, *Clemens 4831*, December 1936, alt. \pm 2350 m.

This species like *Syzygium furfuraceum* suggests *S. Branderhorstii* Lauterb. and *S. Peckclii* Diels in the leaf-outline and the numerous veins. From the last two it may be distinguished by the scaly character of the rachis and branches of the inflorescence. In the latter feature it resembles *S. furfuraceum* but is easily separated from that by the coriaceous texture of the leaves, the more open and somewhat prominent venation, and the glandular lower surface.

***Syzygium furfuraceum* sp. nov.**

Verisimiliter arbor; ramulis compressis leviter sulcatis atrofusci; foliis chartaceis utrinque crebre reticulatis paululo prominulis in sicco supra olivaceis subtus pallidioribus, ellipticis, 11–15 cm. longis, 7–9 cm. latis, basi subrotundatis dein brevissime cuneatis paullo decurrentibus apice rotundatis vel obtusis vel obtusissime breviterque acuminatis, acumine \pm 5 mm. longo latoque, costa supra impressa subtus elevata, nervis primariis numerosis patentibus vix subtransversis inconspicue manifestis in venam intramarginalem 3–4 mm. a margine conjunctis; petiolo circiter 1.5 cm. longo; inflorescentiis amplis e trunco (?) vel ramis majoribus (?) ortis ramosis, probabiliter \pm 20 cm. longis, ramis patentibus rhachis ramorum ramulorumque cortice cito furfuraceo-desquamato; floribus sessilibus, calycis tubo campanulato 5–6 mm. longo (parte supra ovarium 2.5–3 mm. producta), 6–7 mm. lato, inconspicue striato, lobis 4 circiter 1 mm. longis 3–4 mm. latis; petalis calyptratim caducis; staminibus numerosis, filamentis \pm 1 cm. longis, antheris ovatis 1 mm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Quembung, *Clemens* 2133 (TYPE), March 1936, alt. about 600 m.; Warco, *Clemens* 1570, January 1936, alt. \pm 600 m.

Among the species of *Syzygium* already described from New Guinea this probably falls in the vicinity of *S. Branderhorstii* Lauterb. and *S. Pockelii* Diels. The leaf-venation is much less obvious than in either of the latter species. Even before the flower-buds have matured, the bark begins to flake off or curl in minute particles on the axis and branches of the inflorescence causing them to appear furfuraceous. This is the conspicuous character of the species. In *Clemens* 1570 a few of the bracts of the inflorescence still persist, they are oblong, obtuse, 3–4 mm. long.

From Netherlands New Guinea, Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, we have the following collection which either belongs here or is very closely related: *Brass & Versteegh* 13583, April 1939, alt. 450 m., occasional in primary rain-forest (tree 22 m. high, 50 cm. diameter; bark 14 mm. thick, scaly; flower-buds light green). The leaves are inconspicuously veined, very shiny above; the flower-buds are too young to suggest what might be their later development; the reddish brown axis and branches of the inflorescence are already covered with minute cortical scales.

Syzygium squamatum sp. nov.

Arbor 28 m. alta; ramis teretibus cinereo-brunnescentibus; ramulis brunnescentibus inconspicue tetragonis; foliis coriaceis consperse minuteque punctatis vel impellucidis, supra saturato-brunnescentibus subtus pallidioribus crebre inconspicueque reticulatis, oblongo-ellipticis, 5–7 cm. longis, 2.5–3 cm. latis, utrinque angustatis basi cuneatis vel acutis apice acutiusculis vel breviter obtuseque acuminatis margine anguste recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis patentissimis numerosis in venam intramarginalem vix 1 mm. a margine confluentibus supra inconspicuis subtus manifestis, in foliis novellis prominulis; petiolo 7–8 mm. longo; inflorescentiis multifloris lateralibus a basi ramosis vel subfasciculatis, 16 cm. longis latisque, axis ramorum ramulorumque epidermide furfuraceo-exfoliata cinereo-brunnescente; floribus immaturis vernicosonitentibus.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 4 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 13125 (TYPE), March 1939, alt. 850 m., frequent in primary forest of plain (tree 28 m. high, 53 cm. diameter; bark reddish brown, scaly; flower-buds green).

This is the only specimen we have described with very immature flowers, too small even to guess what they would be at anthesis; however, we believe the lateral inflorescence with grayish brown scaling-off epidermis, the 4-angled branchlets, and the close fairly clear venation of the leaves ought to be sufficient criteria to identify the species.

H. Axis and branches of the inflorescence not furfuraceous (in S. nemorale glandular-verruculose).

I. Leaf-venation open (primary veins of the leaves a little more prominent than the secondary ones).

Syzygium Brassii sp. nov.

Arbor parva; ramis cinereis, ramulis tenuiter compressis fulvis; foliis tenuiter coriaceis impellucidis in sicco brunnescentibus inconspicue laxequae

reticulatis lanceolato-oblongis, 10–23 cm. longis, 3–4.5 cm. latis, basi cuneato-acutis vel breviter acuminatis, apice sensim attenuatis, costa supra impressa subtus prominula, nervis primariis utrinsecus \pm 20 patentibus, in venam intramarginalem 2–3 mm. a margine distantem confluentibus, supra subobscuris subtus manifestis, basim versus cum secundariis fere aequaliter inconspicuis; petiolo 1.5–2 cm. longo atrofusco apicem prope brunnescente; inflorescentiis e nodis defoliatis ortis, usque 15 cm. longis, 10 cm. latis, a basi ramosis multifloris, ramis ad nodos compressis, ramulis leviter compressis; floribus sessilibus, bracteis plerumque caducis, calycis tubo 4–5.5 mm. longo, globoso-urceolato interdum basi brevissime (usque 1 mm.) stipitato, sub lobis leviter constricto minute glanduloso, in sicco ruguloso, lobis 4 subaequalibus circiter 1.5 mm. longis, 2.5 mm. latis; petalis calyptratim caducis; staminibus 5–7 mm. longis, antheris 0.5 mm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, *Brass* 7682 (TYPE), September 1939, rain-forest (small canopy tree; branchlets weak; petals and calyx-lobes pink; stamens green).

The best characters of this species are the lateral inflorescence, the slender branchlets with narrow, long-petiolate leaves and the globose-urceolate calyx of the flowers.

Syzygium cornifolium (Blume) comb. nov.

Jambosa cornifolia Bl. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **1**: 92. 1849; K. Schum. & Lauterb. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee 470. 1900; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 388. 1922.

Eugenia cornifolia (Bl.) K. Schum. & Hollr. Fl. Kaiser Wilhelms Land 89. 1889; Warb. Bot. Jahrb. **13**: 389. 1891; K. Schum. Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berl. **2**: 137. 1898.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Oriomo River, Wuroi, *Brass* 5772, January 1934, common on banks of tidally influenced river (low tree overhanging the water; bright brown flaky bark; yellowish dull leaves; soft pink fruit \pm 1 cm. diameter); Kanosia, *Carr* 11314, February 1935, marshy forest (tree about 15 m. tall; fruit very dark red, almost black).

We have hesitated for some time over this determination. We lack authentic material of both ***Syzygium platycarpum*** (Diels) comb. nov. (*Jambosa platycarpa* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 385. 1922) and *S. cornifolium* for comparison. The collections seem to fit better the description of the latter; on the other hand another collection, *Brass* 1148, determined by Diels as representing *J. platycarpa* Diels vel aff. (indicating a doubtful determination) seems to us to be conspecific with those cited above. Like so many other collections we have at hand, the determinations can be made only tentatively until the types are accessible.

Syzygium flavescens (Ridl.) comb. nov.

Eugenia flavescens Ridl. Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. II. **9**: 46. 1916.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, *Brass* 7659, September 1936, rain-forest along the lake (tree 5–6 m. high with thick bole, spreading low over the water; bark thin, grey-brown, exfoliating in hard flakes; flowers pink; fruit purple-black, \pm 5 mm. long); *Brass* 7954, rain-forest, restricted to shores of the lake (conspicuous and characteristic tree attaining 25 m.; trunk narrowly flanged or fluted at base; bark grey, exfoliating in large thick flaky scales; flower-buds white; young fruit red).

Although the type of this species came from Netherlands New Guinea at about 900 m. alt., the material from Lake Daviumbu appears to represent

Ridley's species as interpreted from his description and the photograph of his type.

Syzygium kietanum Rechinger Rep. Sp. Nov. **11**: 183. 1912, Denkschr. Math.-Nat. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien **89**: 585 (Bot. Zool. Ergeb. Wiss. Forsch. Samoa-I. Neug.-Arch. Salomonsins. **5**: 143). 1913.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville: Kieta, *Waterhouse* 207 (NYBG), February 1933, beach tree yielding tough reddish timber. Ysaabel: Jaukau, *Brass* 3150, November 1932, steep foreshores, common (tree 25 m. tall, with bumpy corrugated trunk and main branches; pale brown bark falling in long thick flat scales; leaves shining [dull when dry]; flowers white, very numerous on trunk and main branches).

Although Rechinger compares this species with *Syzygium corynocarpum* (A. Gray) C. Muell., we cannot pass over this material, a perfect match for his description, without pointing out the very close resemblance between these collections and *S. clusiaefolium* (A. Gray) C. Muell. The only difference we can see is that the flowers of the Solomon Islands material are very slightly longer. However, since only very scanty material is at hand, we are maintaining both as species for the present.

It is interesting to note that *Syzygium clusiaefolium* (A. Gray) C. Muell. is included in the "List of plants collected in the islands of Bougainville Straits, Solomon Group, during 1884," taken from Guppy, *The Solomon Islands and their Natives* 297. 1887.

Syzygium megistophyllum sp. nov.

Arbor gracilis 7 m. alta; ramulis teretibus brunnescentibus; foliis coriaceis sessilibus vel subsessilibus, in sicco supra brunnescentibus subtus pallidioribus sublanceolatis, 52–87 cm. longis, 15–34 cm. latis, basi valde cordatis apice (fractis) verisimiliter acuminatis, costa supra subplana subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus 40–60 patenti-adscendentibus subparallelis in venam intramarginalem \pm 5 mm. a margine distantem conjunctis supra insculptis subtus prominentibus, venis secundariis manifestis oblique clathratis; inflorescentiis e trunco inferiore ortis, rhachi 9 cm. longa, ramis usque 1.5 cm. longis; floribus non visis; fructibus sessilibus, in sicco lageniformibus 4.5 cm. longis (parte inferiore ellipsoidea 3 cm. longa 2 cm. lata, subabrupte in parte superiore umbilicata 1 cm. longa \pm 8 mm. diametro angustata), calycis lobis non visis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 4 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass* 13340 (TYPE), March 1939, alt. 900 m., occasional in *Agathis* forest (slender little branched tree \pm 7 m. high; fruit red, soft and pithy, subglobose, up to 7.5 cm. diameter, clustered on the lower stem less than 1 m. from the ground).

It has been difficult to determine whether this is a new species or whether it belongs to either *Syzygium Schlechteri* Diels or *S. recurvo-venosum* (Lauterb.) Diels. Diels himself pointed out the similarity in the two species but, lacking sufficient material, was unable to decide whether they were really separable or not. Our material differs from *S. Schlechteri* Diels in the terete branchlets and the deeply cordate rather than obtusely emarginate leaves. The fruit is not at all stipitate as is the flower of *S. Schlechteri* Diels. On the other hand, it is not pyriform as that described for *S. recurvo-venosum* (Lauterb.) Diels. It is to be noted also that the dried fruit in shape is unlike the fresh or pickled fruit.

Syzygium nemorale sp. nov.

Arbor parva; ramis cinereo-brunnescentibus; ramulis teretibus vel sulcatis brunnescentibus; foliis chartaceis vel tenuiter coriaceis impellucidis inconspicue laxe reticulatis, ovato-ellipticis vel oblongo-ellipticis, 18–21 cm. longis, 9–10 cm. latis, basi rotundatis vel emarginatis apice breviter acuminatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus prominente, nervis primariis utrinsecus \pm 9 arcuatim conjunctis infimis interdum liberis prope marginem adscendentibus; petiolo 5–8 mm. longo; paniculis probabiliter lateralibus vel nodis defoliatis ortis, 7–10 cm. longis latisque; ramis ramulisque divaricatis crebre glanduloso-verruculosis; floribus 1–3 apice ramulorum sessilibus basi minute bracteatis, bracteis caducis; calycis tubo turbinato 4–5 mm. longo stipite circiter 2 mm. incluso, margine truncato; petalis calyptratim caducis; staminibus 5–7 mm. longis; fructibus immaturis.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: *Ysabel*: Sigana, *Brass* 3456 (TYPE), January 1933, alt. 100 m., hill rain-forests (small creek bank tree; leaves with dark green nerves; flowers white). *Guadalcanal*: Mamassa, Konga, *Kajewski* 2481, February 1931, alt. 400 m., riverbanks in rain forest (medium sized tree up to 20 m. high; fruit immature).

Syzygium triphlebium Diels also has an inflorescence with verruculose branchlets, but the flowers are much smaller than in this species and the inflorescences would seem to be lateral. One is attached to the older growth, the others are all separate.

Syzygium pyrocarpum (Greves) comb. nov.

Eugenia pyrocarpa Greves, Jour. Bot. **61**: Suppl. 17. 1923.

In the material borrowed from the New York Botanical Garden is the following collection: *Carr* 12767, Koitaki, Papua. The specimen either belongs here or is a strong affinity of the species; it differs from the description in the obvious secondary venation and the wingless petioles. In these two characters it more closely approaches **Syzygium xylanthum** (Greves) comb. nov. (*Eugenia xylantha* Greves, Jour. Bot. **61**: Suppl. 18. 1923) but the primary veins are much more numerous and the inflorescence is short and compact.

I. Leaf-venation close (primary and secondary veins scarcely distinguishable from each other).

Syzygium acetosum sp. nov.

Arbor magna usque 25 m. alta; ramulis leviter compressis brunnescentibus; foliis chartaceis vel tenuiter coriaceis pellucido-punctatis reticulatis, ellipticis vel late lanceolatis, 12–18 cm. longis, 5.5–9 cm. latis, utrinque aequaliter angustatis basi cuneatis apice anguste obtusis vix acuminatis, costa supra impressa subtus prominula, nervis primariis secundariisque subaequaliter manifestis numerosis patentibus utrinque distinctis, vena intramarginali vix 2 mm. a margine disposita; petiolo 1–1.5 cm. longo 2 mm. lato atrofusco supra canaliculato; inflorescentiis e trunco ortis; floribus non visis, in fructu pedunculo usque 8 cm. ac rhachi usque 10 cm. longis vel brevioribus; cortice interdum rimoso, ramis divaricatis 6–2 cm. longis; fructibus in sicco pyriformibus 3.5 cm. longis, 2.5 cm. latis, immaturis subturbinatis 3 cm. longis, 1.8 cm. latis, apice calycis lobis 4 coronatis umbilicatis, umbilico 3–4 mm. profundo; calycis lobis 1 mm. longis 3–4 mm. latis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Western Division, Daru Island, *Brass* 6267 (TYPE), March

1936, light rain-forest (handsome tree up to 25 m. tall; bark brown, corky, flaky; numerous short panicles borne in scattered clusters up the trunk; fruit of a pleasantly acid flavor, dull red, white inside, \pm 4.5–5 cm. long, 3.5 cm. diameter but variable as to size and shape on different trees; flowers not seen).

The closely veined lanceolate obtusish leaves and the lateral inflorescences are the best characters of this species. The somewhat turbinate younger fruit suggests a rather long clavate or elongate turbinate flower, possibly one something like that described in *Syzygium pyrrophloeum* Diels from the Bismarck Archipelago. We are unable to suggest any closer alliance of this species.

***Syzygium badium* sp. nov.**

Arbor 27 m. alta; ramis decorticatis; ramulis atrofusis 4-angulatis; foliis coriaceis supra atrofusis subtus brunnescentibus subobscure reticulatis, novellis pellucido-punctatis, vetustioribus \pm impellucidis, ellipticis, 3.5–6.5 cm. longis, 1.3–3 cm. latis, basi cuneatis vel acutis apice breviter obtuseque acuminatis vel subobtusis margine vix recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus prominula, nervis numerosis patentibus inconspicuis, vena intramarginali circiter 0.5 mm. a margine remota vix manifestis; petiolo 3–4 mm. longo atrofusco supra canaliculato; inflorescentiis laterilibus (?), in specimine typico a basi ramosis \pm 13 cm. longo; floribus non visis; fructibus solitariis apice ramulorum (2–3 mm. longorum) immaturis 9 mm. longis (basim includentibus 3 mm. stipitatis), parte superiore campanulata 7 mm. diametro, maturis late globoso-urceolatis basi brevius stipitatis, circiter 1.5 cm. diametro, apice umbilicatis, umbilico 6–7 mm. lato, 2 mm. longo; calycis lobis non visis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 18 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh 11992* (TYPE), February 1939, alt. 2200 m., frequent on slopes in primary forest (tree 27 m. high, 39 cm. diameter; bark 6 mm. thick, brown; young fruit light green, mature red).

In this collection all the infructescences are separate from the foliar specimens which leads us to believe that the inflorescence is lateral; unfortunately none of them show the attachment at the base. In Diels's treatment of *Syzygium* the collection seems to be nearest to *S. petraeum* Diels; this, according to his key has 4-angled branchlets and terminal and axillary bracteate inflorescences. The description of the leaves fits our collection fairly well except that here the veins on both surfaces are visible to the naked eye appearing as fine lines with close and inconspicuous reticulations. Most of the fruit is mature.

***Syzygium decipiens* (Koord. & Val.) comb. nov.**

Eugenia decipiens Koord. & Val. Meded. Lands Plant. **40**: 131 (Bijdr. Boomsoort. Java **6**: 131). 1900; Atlas Baumart. Java **3**: t. 495. 1915.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Guadalcanal: basin of Sorvorhio River, *Kajewski 2695*, January 1932, alt. about 100 m., common in rain-forest (medium sized tree up to 25 m. high with small buttresses; bark brownish grey shedding in flakes; fruit brown-red when ripe, depressed-globular, 9 mm. long, 12 mm. diameter).

Although we have no material of this species from Java for comparison, this is a very good match for a Philippine collection so named. As far as fruit, leaf-outline and venation are concerned, the collection suits that of the plate cited above.

***Syzygium leptophlebioides* sp. nov.**

Arbor; ramulis fulvo-brunnescentibus, novellis leviter compressis; foliis coriaceis, in sicco supra atro-olivaceis subtus leviter pallidioribus, crebre minuteque pellucido-punctatis vel semi-impellucidis, ellipticis, 9–14 cm. longis, 4–5.5 cm. latis, utrinque angustatis basi cuneatis apice breviter obtuseque acuminatis, acumine \pm 1 cm. longo, margine planis, costa supra canaliculata subtus leviter elevata, nervis primariis secundariisque numerosis fere aequaliter manifestis supra inconspicuis subtus distinctis, vena intramarginali 1 mm. a margine remota; petiolo \pm 1.3 cm. longo; inflorescentiis caulifloris interdum terminalibus axillaribusque divaricatis ramosis in specimine typico 24 cm. longis, 18 cm. latis, rhachi 7 mm. ramis 5 mm. diametro, ramulis ultimis late compressis; floribus sessilibus vel interdum brevissime pedicellatis; calycis tubo infero 1.5 mm. crasso-substipitato subangulato, supero 5 mm. subcampanulato in sicco longitudinaliter ruguloso, apice 4–5 mm. diametro, lobis 4 circiter 1–1.5 mm. longis, obtusiusculis; petalis calyptratim caducis; staminibus \pm 7 mm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Hollandia, *Brass* 8979 (TYPE), July 1938, alt. 100 m., one of the very common second layer trees in the rain-forest (bark pale brown shedding in hard thick flakes; inflorescence cauliflorous; calyx pink; stamen cream-colored); hill north of Hollandia, *Neth. Ind. For. Service* bb. 25055, July 4, 1938, alt. 50 m.

We have hesitated for some time before describing this material on account of having at hand the collections *Drs. v. Leeuwen* 9491, 11191, named *Syzygium leptophlebium* Diels; these, in spite of a terminal inflorescence in one, appear to be very closely related to our species, in fact so closely related that we are uncertain whether they are conspecific or not. However, until we can examine Diels's type, it is necessary to accept his description of the species "flores 5-meri" rather than the tentative identification of the numbers above mentioned (in which the flowers have a distinctly 4-lobed calyx). *Drs. v. Leeuwen*'s material differs from that here described in having a calyx-tube with a little shorter base, somewhat less rugulose when dry, and more rounded calyx-lobes, and a terminal inflorescence. The leaves are almost a coppery brown and the minute glands are less obvious. We doubt that these are specific differences. The difference between *S. platypodium* Diels and our species is harder to define, since a cauliflorous tree sometimes has terminal inflorescence; nevertheless, the former is characterized as a shrub with flowers 5–6 mm. long, 6–7 mm. broad, but without any indication as to whether the flowers are 4-merous or 5-merous. In our species the flowers are longer than broad and narrowed at the base into a short thick \pm angled stipe.

***Syzygium rectangulare* sp. nov.**

Arbor usque 20 m. alta; ramis cinereis, ramulis brunnescentibus compressis, novellis sulcatis; foliis chartaceis crebre pellucido-punctatis, in sicco olivaceis, ellipticis, 7–14 cm. longis, 3–5.5 cm. latis, utrinque angustatis basi obtusis vel cuneatis apice acuminatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus prominula, nervis primariis numerosis tenuibus subparallelis late patentibus utrinque inconspicuis; petiolo 5–7 mm. longo; inflorescentiis e nodis defoliatis ortis \pm 15 cm. longis latisque, pedunculis 2–4 cm. longis, ramis divaricatis compressis subangulatis; floribus apice ramulorum ultimorum sessilibus vel subsessilibus solitariis vel cymosis; calycis tubo turbinato-

obconico basi subangulato, 3 mm. longo (incl. partem 1.5 mm. supra ovarium productam) latoque, margine undulato vel obsolete 4-lobato; petalis calyptratis caducis; staminibus circiter 5 mm. longis; fructibus facie quoad visis subrectangularibus \pm 1 cm. [inter apicem basemque] longis, 1.1–2 cm. latis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass* 13930 (TYPE), 14056, April 1939, alt. 50 m., the characteristic fringe tree of flooded rain-forests of the river plain (tree up to 20 m. high, 50 cm. diameter profusely branched and leaning over the water; bark reddish brown and somewhat flaky; flowers pink with white stamens; fruit a glaucous purple, 4-angled).

Amongst the descriptions of New Guinean species *Syzygium rectangulare* appears to be most like that of *S. megalanthelium* Diels. The leaves cannot well be separated by the descriptions but the inflorescence of our species is much smaller and the flowers are angular rather than cylindric at the base; the latter feature is emphasized in the pulvinate obtusely 4-angled fruits. The species is easily recognized by the lateral profusely small-flowered inflorescences and the somewhat flattened angular fruits.

Syzygium rosaceum Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 406. 1922.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Oroville Camp, Fly River, *Brass* 7423, August 1936, rain-forest canopy (large tree; young fruit pink); Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, *Brass* 7683, September 1936, rain-forests (common canopy tree; stem spur-buttressed, covered with thick flaky reddish brown bark; calyx waxy cream-color; petals and stamens pink); Central Division, Ononge Road, Dieni, *Brass* 3922, May 1933, alt. 700 m., rain-forest (tree 30 m., of erect branching habit; bright brown bark shedding in thin papery flakes; upper surface of leaves shining; calyx white; petals red; stamens very pale pink).

These collections answer to the description of *Syzygium rosaceum* Diels from Northeastern New Guinea except that the leaves are a little larger (7–10 cm. long, 2.5–4 cm. broad). It is to be noted that our specimens show terminal, axillary and lateral inflorescences tending, however, to be predominantly lateral.

G. Inflorescence terminal and axillary.

K. Branchlets 4-angled (cf. also S. effusum (A. Gray) C. Muell.)

Syzygium Doctersii sp. nov.

Frutex vel arbor; ramis teretibus cortice \pm desquamato; ramulis tetragonis atro-brunnescentibus; foliis parvis valde coriaceis impellucidis, supra atro-olivaceis vel brunneo-olivaceis subtus pallide brunnescentibus, obovatis, 2.2–3 cm. longis, 1.2–1.8 cm. latis, basi cuneatis apice rotundatis vel obtusis vel emarginatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus leviter elevata, nervis primariis supra obscuris subtus inconspicuis paene obscuris quapropter lamina subtus primo intuitu nempe leviter striata; petiolo 2 mm. longo atrofusco; inflorescentiis terminalibus vel in axillis foliorum superiorum dispositis, 4–6 cm. longis, a basi ramosis, ramis valde tetragonis pallide brunnescentibus; floribus sessilibus vel breviter pedicellatis; calycis tubo 3–3.5 mm. longo, turbinato basi stipitato, lobis 4 aequalibus obtusiusculis 0.5 mm. longis; petalis calyptratis caducis; staminibus 3 mm. longis; stylo 3–4 mm. longo; fructibus ignotis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Rouffaer Rivier, Zijrivier, *Docters v. Leeuwen* 10423 (TYPE).

This collection was distributed under the name of *Syzygium arfakense* (Gibbs) Diels. It differs from the original description of that species in the sharply four-angled branchlets, the cymose branching of the inflorescence, the shorter petioles, and the shorter stamens.

Syzygium leptoneurum Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 407. 1922.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Central Division, Kubuna, *Brass* 5583, November 1933, alt. 100 m., gravelly river bottom (small horizontally branched tree 4–5 m. high; flowers white; fruit immature; trees mostly in young bud); Kanosia, *Carr* 11356, February 1935, banks and islands in rivers (shrub \pm 2.5 m. high; flowers white).

As far as can be determined from the description, our plants are identical with this species. The dried short-stipitate fruits of *Brass* 5583 are subglobose and about 8 mm. in diameter.

Syzygium leptopodium sp. nov.

Frutex vel arbor parva; ramis teretibus cinereo-brunnescentibus; ramulis tetragonis brunnescentibus; foliis chartaceis vel tenuiter coriaceis in sicco supra olivaceis subtus pallidioribus inconspicue reticulatis, lanceolatis vel ovatis, 3.5–6.5 cm. longis, 1.3–2.8 cm. latis, basi rotundato-cuneatis vel breviter cuneatis interdum fere rotundatis, apice obtuse (interdum acutiuscule) breviter acuminatis, margine paullo recurvatis, costa supra impressa subtus prominula, nervis primariis utrinsecus 13–19 subtransversis in venam intramarginalem circiter 1 mm. a margine confluentibus supra inconspicuis subtus manifestis; petiolo 1–2 mm. longo; inflorescentiis axillaribus terminalibusque paucifloris, rhachi plerumque 1–1.5 cm. longa tetragona; floribus sessilibus; alabastris \pm 13 mm. longis, anguste clavato-turbinatis, parte inferiore (clavata) circiter 1 cm. longa, parte superiore ampliata \pm 3 mm. diametro; petalis cito calyptratim caducis; staminibus numerosis usque 5 mm. longis; fructibus in sicco pyriformibus \pm 1 cm. longis.

NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Ogeramnang, *Clemens* 4526, 5056, 5119a, 5326 (TYPE), December–February 1937, alt. 1750–1800 m., in forest hills (small tree or shrub with white flowers and very dark fruit); Yunzaing, *Clemens* 3951, August 1936, alt. 1650 m., mountain forest (shrub with white flowers and dark fruit).

This species is related to *Syzygium leptanthum* (Wight) Niedenzu but has smaller leaves with a different outline. The flower coincides fairly well with the description of that of *S. heloanthum* Diels but the inflorescence is characteristically short; further, we are inclined to believe that leaves characterized as having numerous nerves would have a closer venation than appears in our species.

Syzygium maschalocladum sp. nov.

Arbor usque 20 m. alta; ramis \pm decorticatis; ramulis novellis manifeste quadri-alatis brunnescentibus; foliis pellucido-punctatis, in sicco supra atro-brunneis subtus pallide olivaceis crebre reticulatis minute glandulosis, oblongis vel oblanceolatis, 7–12 cm. longis, 3–4.5 cm. latis, basi anguste cuneatis vel acutis, apice subabrupte breviter acuminatis, acumine 5–10 mm. longo obtusiusculo, margine anguste recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata crebre glandulosa, nervis primariis numerosis inter se circiter 2 mm. distantibus patenti-adscendentibus, interdum furcatis, in venam intramarginalem vix 2 mm. a margine confluentibus, supra manifestis subtus prominulis; petiolo \pm 5 mm. longo supra canaliculato; in-

florescentiis 2-3-fasciculatis usque 8 cm. longis, 13 cm. latis, in ramis hornotinis vel annotinis terminalibus, a basi ramosis, ramis subdivaricatis, rhachi anguste 4-alata, ramulis compressis tetragonis; floribus non visis; fructibus sessilibus apice ramulorum cymosis, 4-5 mm. longis, immaturis, globoso-pyriformibus, calycis lobis 5 brevibus coronatis, crebre minuteque glandulosis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh 11909* (TYPE), *Brass 12144*, January 1939, alt. 1740 m. and 1800 m., occasional subsidiary tree in rain-forest of slopes (tree 15-20 m. high; bark brown, scaly; fruit red-brown, [in the second collection cited] purple).

This species approaches both *Syzygium scytophyllum* Diels and *S. taeniatum* Diels judging by their descriptions. It differs from the second in having panicles divaricately branching from the base (not long pedunculate nor with strict branches), and 5 calyx-lobes; it may be distinguished from the first by its more obvious leaf-venation. What the character of the branchlets is in *S. scytophyllum* Diels we could not discover either in the key to the genus or in the original description. In our species the winged branchlets are very obvious.

K. Branchlets terete or sulcate, not angled.

L. Leaves subsessile, cordate or emarginate at base.

***Syzygium camptodromum* sp. nov.**

Frutex magnus vel arbor parva; ramulis teretibus cortice atrofusco rimoso atque in squamis parvis secedente; foliis tenuiter coriaceis, in sicco brunnescentibus inconspicue reticulatis oblongo-lanceolatis, \pm 37 cm. longis 13 cm. latis, basi cordatis, apice (summo fracto) acutis vel acuminatis(?), costa supra paullo elevata leviter canaliculata subtus prominula, nervis primariis utrinsecus 18-20 subirregulariter dispositis oblique patentibus in venam intramarginalem arcuatam prominulam \pm 1.5 cm. a margine distantem confluentibus, vena intramarginali secundaria (interdum extus tertia) cum primaria subparallela manifesta circiter 4 mm. a margine disposita; petiolo vix 5 mm. longo atrofusco basi folii tecto; panicula terminali, \pm 11 cm. longa, axi brunnescente, ramis (inferiore) 7-(superiore) 2 cm. longis, patentibus; floribus non visis, verisimiliter clavatis; fructibus \pm 2.5 cm. longis, 1 cm. diametro, parte inferiore pyriformi circiter 2 cm. longa, calycis tubo \pm 7 mm. longo 5 mm. diametro coronata.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: *Y s a b e l*: Sigana, *Brass 3528* (TYPE), January 1933, coastal rain-forests (large stiffly branched shrub or small tree).

A very distinct species with large cordate openly veined leaves and relatively short inflorescence.

***Syzygium subamplexicaule* sp. nov.**

Arbuscula 2.5 m. alta; ramulis brunnescentibus vix compressis; foliis chartaceis crebre minuteque pellucido-punctatis, in sicco olivaceis vel viridescentibus laxè reticulatis lanceolato-oblongis, 22-27 cm. longis, 5-9 cm. latis, basi cordatis vel emarginatis apice acuminatis, acumine 2-2.5 cm. longo, costa supra leviter canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis subirregularibus utrinsecus circiter 22 late patentibus supra manifestis subtus prominulis, secundariis cum primariis subparallelis fere aequaliter prominulis; petiolo crasso circiter 3 mm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus brevissimis a basi breviter ramosis, rhachi \pm 1 cm. longa valde com-

pressa; floribus apice ramorum cymosis vel solitariis sessilibus gracillime clavatis creberrime glandulosis; calycis tubo circiter 16 mm. longo, basi 0.5 mm. apice 2–2.5 mm. diametro, lobis 4 circiter 1 mm. longis; staminibus 4–6 mm. longis, antheris minutis; fructibus oblongo-ovoideis basi stipitatis, 1.7 cm. longis (incl. 4 mm. stipitem), 0.6 cm. diametro, striato-rugulosis dense glandulosis; semine oblongo, cotyledonibus glandulosis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Lower Fly River, east bank opposite Sturt Island, *Brass* 8218 (TYPE), October 1936, rain-forest (undergrowth near-tree 2.5 m. high; fruit pink—a few dried flowers amongst fruit).

This species suggests *Syzygium novo-guineense* nom. nov. (*Jambosa auriculata* Blume Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **1**: 104. 1849, which was based on the herbarium name *Myrtus auriculata* Zipp.), but it differs in many points from the description of that species. The leaves are copiously pellucid-punctate, the flower is so very slender that it could not be called turbinate, the lobes of the calyx are very small and of about equal size, from the fullness of the seed the fruit appears to be about mature and it is very much smaller than that of Blume's species; hence, we have decided that the resemblance is mostly in the leaf-outline. The fruit is similar in appearance and structure to a small fruit of *Syzygium claviflorum* (Roxb.) A. M. & J. M. Cowan. The specific name *auriculatum* has already been used for a New Caledonian species.

L. Leaves petiolate.

M. Leaves with open venation (primary veins more obvious than the secondary except possibly in S. cartilagineum).

***Syzygium bicolor* sp. nov.**

Arbor magna; ramulis compressis vel subangulatis brunnescentibus; foliis coriaceis impellucidis opacis, supra olivaceis subtus subcinnamomeis inconspicue reticulatis, ellipticis, 3–4.5 cm. longis, 1–1.7 cm. latis, utrinque aequaliter angustatis basi cuneatis apice acutiusculis, costa supra impressa subtus prominula, nervis primariis utrinque 4–6 subadscendentibus in venam intramarginalem 2–3 mm. a margine confluentibus supra leviter insculptis subtus subprominulis; petiolo \pm 4 mm. longo nigrescente supra canaliculato; inflorescentiis terminalibus atque in axillis foliorum superiorum dispositis, rhachi plerumque usque 1.5 cm. longa ramisque argute tetragonis vel anguste alatis; alabastris clavatis, basi 2 mm. stipitatis, \pm 11 mm. longis; calycis tubo minute ruguloso vel vermiculari-ruguloso, 9 mm. longo, basi 1 mm. crasso, sub lobis 4 mm. diametro, lobis 5 vix 1 mm. longis subtruncatis; petalis singillatim vel calyptratim deciduis; staminibus 5–7 mm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass* 13018 (TYPE), March 1939, alt. 1200 m., rain-forest (frequent large tree rising above forest canopy layer; bark flaky, reddish brown; flowers white).

The flowers of this species show some resemblance to those of *Syzygium zeylanicum* (L.) DC. but they are more evenly clavate with a less marked stipe. Among Papuan species the collection seems nearer the description of *Syzygium combretiflorum* (Diels) comb. nov. (*Jambosa combretiflora* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 392. 1922) than any other, but in the latter the leaves are long-acuminate and the calyx-tube about 4 mm. long.

Syzygium bicolor is readily recognized by the small leaves and the very finely rugulose calyx.

***Syzygium cartilagineum* sp. nov.**

Arbor parva; ramulis levibus pallide brunnescentibus; foliis coriaceis, in sicco supra olivaceis subtus paullo pallidioribus crebre minuteque pellucido-punctatis utrinque reticulatis, obovatis, 21–22 cm. longis, 10.5–13 cm. latis, apice rotundatis basi cuneatis leviter obliquis, margine induratis crassiusculis cartilagineis, costa supra plana vel basim versus paullo elevata subtus carinata, nervis primariis numerosis late patentibus inter se 4–5 mm. distantibus marginem attingentibus utrinque distinctis, vena intramarginali nulla; petiolo 3.5–4 cm. longo leviter carinato; inflorescentiis pluri-ramosis multifloris subcorymbosis pseudoterminalibus, 14 cm. longis, 20 cm. latis, ramis ramulis late compressis 4-angulatis; alabastris apice ramulorum ultimorum pedicellatis vel interdum sessilibus, obovoideo-oblongis, 8 mm. longis, 5 mm. latis; calycis lobis 4 brevibus, floribus in anthesi non visis.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: S a n C r i s t o b a l : Hinuahaoro, *Brass* 3062 (TYPE), September 1932, alt. 900 m., mountain rain-forests (small tree; leaves stiff and shining).

This species is well marked by foliar characters: the midrib on the lower surface and the petiole are keeled; the primary veins, instead of either fading out near the margin of the blade or anastomosing to form or join a submarginal vein, extend from the midrib to the rather thick indurated cartilaginous margin of the leaves. In other words, the intramarginal vein has merged with the margin of the leaf resulting in the thick margin here represented. This is an unusual character in the genus; unfortunately mature fruit and full grown flowers are lacking, but in the structure of the immature flower-buds we have no characters which would exclude the collection from *Syzygium*.

***Syzygium capituliferum* sp. nov.**

Arbor 5–6 m. alta; ramis atro-cinereis; ramulis compressis brunnescentibus; foliis coriaceis impellucidis supra levibus brunnescentibus subtus pallidioribus manifeste laxe reticulatis, ellipticis vel oblongis, (3–)4.5–8 cm. longis, 1.7–4.5 cm. latis, basi obtusis vel obtuse cuneatis, apice obtusis vel rotundatis, margine interdum paullo recurvis saepe planis, costa supra vix impressa subtus prominula, venis primariis supra inconspicuis subtus prominulis, infimis longe adscendentibus, caeteris patenti-adscendentibus arcubus 5–6 intramarginalibus a margine 5 mm. remotis conjunctis; petiolo 6–7 mm. longo nigrescente; inflorescentiis terminalibus axillaribusque multifloris, rhachi brevissima, floribus glomeratis; calycis tubo circiter 4 mm. longo, in sicco ruguloso, lobis 5 minimis; petalis circiter 2 mm. diametro calyptratim deciduis; staminibus \pm 5 mm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Western Division, Wassi Kussa River, Tumbuke, *Brass* 8482 (TYPE), December 1936, common in rain-forest along streams (tree 5–6 m. high; leaves thick-coriaceous, margins narrowly recurved, veins prominent beneath; flowers white).

A very distinct species easily recognized at a glance by the unusual leaf-venation and the very short inflorescences. The flowers are crowded into small compact clusters scarcely longer than the petiole subtending them; the lower primary veins (2 or 3 or sometimes 4) tend to appear elongated as intramarginal veins (connected by the reticulum of the secondary vena-

tion) ascending toward the apex of the leaf rather than emerging from the midrib and becoming confluent with the submarginal vein as is the case in a large number of species of *Syzygium*.

***Syzygium japonense* sp. nov.**

?Arbor; ramulis teretibus epidermide tenuissima squamoso-exfoliata, novellis compressis leviter sulcatis; foliis tenuiter coriaceis impellucidis obscure reticulatis, ovatis vel lanceolatis, (3-)6-8 cm. longis, (1-)2-4.5 cm. latis, basi breviter cuneatis apice sursum \pm angustatis obscure acuminatis obtusiusculis vel acutis, costa supra plana subtus prominente, nervis primariis patenti-adscendentibus utrinsecus \pm 10 supra leviter impressis subtus manifestis non prominulis in venam intramarginalem 1.5-2 mm. a margine confluentibus; petiolo \pm 5 mm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus vel axillaribus a basi ramosis vel pedunculatis, 8 cm. longis, circiter 13 cm. latis, ramulis subteretibus; floribus sessilibus, alabastris 7 mm. longis, apice 2-2.5 mm. diametro, parte inferiore cylindrica basi leviter angustata superiore obovoidea; calycis tubo 4-5 mm. longo, margine 4-dentato; petalis calyptratim caducis; staminibus \pm 5 mm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Japen Island, Seroei, *Neth. Ind. For. Service* bb. 30584 (TYPE), September 1939, alt. 5 m.

Among New Guinean species this is closest to *Syzygium modestum* Diels, but the leaves are smaller and not markedly acuminate, and the venation is inconspicuous.

***Syzygium Lorentzianum* Lauterb. Nov. Guin. 8: 852. 1912; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 57: 402. 1922.**

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Hollandia, *Brass* 8864, June 1938, alt. 20 m., common in open second growths on a rocky slope (bushy tree 5 m. high, with long weak branches; flowers cream-colored with pink calyx; ripe fruit green).

It can scarcely be doubted that this number collected at the type-locality represents Lauterbach's *Syzygium Lorentzianum*. The flowers are about 7 mm. long instead of 5 mm., and the leaves are ovate-elliptic rather than lanceolate although the measurements approximate those of the original diagnosis; apart from these minor differences, the specimens suit the description perfectly. The fruit is ellipsoid to obovoid-ellipsoid, at times slightly ventricose, up to 3 cm. long, 2.6 cm. diameter, crowned by the truncate 4 mm. calyx-tube. Previously known only from flowering material. One branch of the collection shows a lateral inflorescence.

***Syzygium modestum* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 57: 400. 1922, vel aff.**

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville: Kupei Gold Field, *Kajewski* 1661, 1756, March 1930, alt. 950 m. and 1000 m., rain-forest (small tree 10-15 m. high; petals green, stamens white; fruit hard, oblong, purple when ripe, 3.5-3.8 cm. long, 2-2.5 cm. diameter).

These collections differ from Diels's description in having longer petioles (\pm 1 cm. long), larger leaves (\pm 18 cm. long, 7.5 cm. diameter), and the ultimate branchlets of the inflorescence tetragonous. There is a close resemblance between the collections and the descriptions of both ***Syzygium trivene* (Ridl.) comb. nov. (*Eugenia trivenis* Ridl. Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. II. 9: 47. 1916)**, and *S. modestum* Diels. Whether they are conspecific can only be determined by an actual examination of the types involved.

***Syzygium rubiginosum* sp. nov.**

Arbor magna; ramis cortice rimosis brunnescentibus; ramulis teretibus ad apicem paullo compressis rubro-brunnescentibus; foliis crasse coriaceis subnitidis, in sicco pallide brunnescentibus vel interdum rubro-brunnescentibus glabris inconspicue reticulatis, late vel anguste ellipticis, 7–13 cm. longis, 3.5–10.5 cm. latis, basi cuneatis vel rotundatis vel rotundato-cuneatis, apice obtusis vel retusis, costa perspicua, nervis primariis utrinsecus 9–13 utrinque distincte manifestis in venam intramarginalem aequaliter manifestam 2–4 mm. a margine confluentibus; petiolo \pm 1 cm. longo atro-fusco minute rugoso; inflorescentiis terminalibus amplis, 9–13 cm. longis, 10–20 cm. latis, a basi ramosis, ramulis substrictis rubescenti-brunnescentibus, cortice levi, bracteis ovatis obtusis, vix 1.5 mm. longis, cito caducis; floribus sessilibus, alabastris 1 cm. longis; calycis tubo pyriformi (parte supra ovarium 3 mm. producta) 7–8 mm. longo, lobis 4 obtusis, 1 mm. longis, 2–3 mm. latis, maturitatem versus deciduis; petalis \pm 5 mm. diametro calyptratis caducis; staminibus \pm 1 cm. longis, antheris oblongis \pm 6 mm. longis; fructibus minute verruculosis subglobosis vel transverse ellipsoideis, usque 3 cm. diametro, 2.5 cm. longis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, *Brass* 7491 (TYPE), 7510, August 1936, plentiful and, with a few other large outstanding trees, forming a super-canopy layer in the rain-forests (trunk cylindrical or slightly fissured at base; bark very thick, hard, exfoliating in rather flaky suberose scales; leaves stiff, smooth, shining, with slightly recurved margins; flowers white); Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, *Brass* 8390, December 1936, common in rain-forest fringing river (tree 15–20 m. high, with thick fibrous crumbly brown bark; leaf-venation obscure beneath; young fruit white).

In the terminal inflorescence with fairly large flowers as well as the elliptic leaves, this species suggests *Syzygium grande* (Wight) Walp., but the reticulate venation is much less marked and the flowers do not taper to a stipe-like base; also the fruit is subglobose to transversely ellipsoid rather than oblong-ovoid.

Syzygium Schumannianum (Niedenzu) Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 402. 1922, vel aff. *Eugenia neurocalyx* K. Schum. & Hollr. Fl. Kaiser Wilhelms Land 90. 1889, non A. Gray.

Jambosa Schumanniana Niedenzu in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. **3**(7): 84. 1893.

Eugenia Schumanniana Greves, Jour. Bot. **61**: Suppl. 18. 1923.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 4 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass* 13610, March 1939, alt. 850 m., common in rain-forest of more or less swampy river-plain (subsidiary tree \pm 20 m. high; fruit white, prominently ribbed).

We have only a fruiting specimen to compare with the original description which is based probably on a flowering specimen with immature fruit. The leaves of *Brass* 13610 are 9–17 cm. long, 3.5–7 cm. broad, oblanceolate-oblong (rather than oblong) with a recurving apical tip; the 13–17 obvious primary veins join the inner equally manifest intramarginal vein 5–6 mm. within the margin, the outer one is much fainter and closer to the margin. Outside and within on the calyx-tube projecting beyond the ovary the fruit is copiously glandular; the youngest one shown in the collection is 3 cm. long and near the base 1 cm., narrowing towards the apex to about 7 mm. diameter; the older fruits are distinctly lageniform, about 4 cm. long and

1.5–2 cm. diameter in the middle of the enlarged lower part, the upper part of the calyx-tube between the base of the style and the recurved lobe is 1.5 cm. long. Usually there is a definite marked line or region at the base of the lobes indicating the staminal disk. In this collection the lobes are somewhat irregular in size and on these is a lighter colored zone which might indicate where the stamens were attached, in which case it would seem as if the true calyx-lobes had been shed or persisted as remnants beyond this zone and the apparent recurved lobes really represent the upper part of the stiff calyx-tube which has split at the apex along some of the prominent ridges. On one inflorescence axis were remnants of stamens which we assume belonged to the flower of this species. The anthers are very small (0.5 mm. diameter).

***Syzygium subglobosum* sp. nov.**

Arbor \pm 26 m. alta; ramorum cortice desquamato; ramulis compressis atrofusis; foliis coriaceis, in sicco supra viridi-brunnescentibus vel atrofusis inconspicue reticulatis, subtus pallidioribus fere glaucis, ellipticis, 13–14 cm. longis, 7–8 cm. latis, utrinque subaequaliter rotundato-angustatis, basi rotundato-cuneatis vel obtusis, apice recurvatis breviter obtuse-que acuminatis (saepissime fractis), margine revolutis, costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus \pm 15 subtransversis supra manifestis subtus subobscuris in venam intramarginali circiter 7 mm. a margine confluentibus, vena intramarginali secundaria inconspicua \pm 3 mm. a margine disposita; petiolo \pm 1.5 cm. longo atrofusco; inflorescentiis terminalibus, in fructu 8–10 cm. longis, subcorymbosis; floribus non visis; fructibus subglobosis \pm 2 cm. diametro cicatricula calycis loborum coronatis, lobis duobus oppositis visis (1 mm. longis 2 mm. latis) rotundatis deciduis, in fructu calycis tubo brevissimo fere nullo.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh 12584* (TYPE), February 1939, alt. 1150 m., occasional on ridges in primary forest (tree 26 m. high, 63 cm. diameter; bark red, scaly; fruit green-brown); 15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh 11945*, January 1939, alt. 1830 m., rare in rain-forest (tree 28 m. high, 64 cm. diameter; bark reddish brown, scaly, smooth).

The best features of this species are the very dark branchlets, the rather stiff leaves with the widely spreading primary veins more readily seen above than below, and the terminal inflorescence. The fruits look very much like those of a specimen of *Eugenia kuranda* F. M. Bail. from Queensland, but the depression at the apex of the fruit is much shallower, in fact almost none. Two calyx lobes still adhere to a small fruit; these are opposite so it seems safe to conclude that the flower is 4-merous.

***Syzygium Waterhousei* sp. nov.**

Arbor gracilis 6–8 m. alta; ramulis subteretibus pallide brunnescentibus; foliis chartaceis vel tenuiter coriaceis minute pellucido-punctatis vel maturis impellucidis inconspicue subtrabeculatim reticulatis, lanceolatis vel lanceolato-ellipticis interdum ellipticis, 15–25 cm. longis, 5–12 cm. latis, basi cuneatis vel obtusis apice acutis vel breviter acuminatis, costa supra leviter canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis patentibus utrinsecus 10–13

supra impressis subtus perspicuis in venam intramarginalem 5–6 mm. a margine confluentibus; petiolo circiter 1 cm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus vel lateralibus a basi compacte ramosis vel breviter pedunculatis, \pm 6 cm. longis, 5–10 cm. latis, ramis ramulisque leviter compressis non angulatis; floribus apice ramulorum sessilibus plerumque cymosis; alabastris \pm 9 mm. longis; calycis tubo circiter 9 mm. longo, sub apice 6–7 mm. diametro, turbinato vel obconico basi vix 2 mm. stipitato, margine fere truncato indistincte lobato; petalis calyptratis 3–4 mm. diametro; staminibus vix 1 cm. longis; fructibus circiter 3.5 cm. longis, 1.5–2 cm. diametro, subfusiformibus vel subpyriformibus, semine oblongo, 1.7 cm. longo, 1 cm. diametro.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO: New Britain, Siwai, *Waterhouse* 120. SOLOMON ISLANDS: *Ysabel*: Tiratona, *Brass* 3208 (TYPE), November 1932, alt. 600 m. mountain forests, very common (slender tree with drooping branches, 6–8 m. tall; brown scaly bark; inflorescence pale brown; fruit brown, dry; seed purple). *Bougainville*: Kieta, *Kajewski* 1602, March 1930, alt. 100 m., common in rain-forest on creek bank (small tree up to 10 m. high; flower buds light creamy green with a touch of pink); Marromino, *Kajewski* 2207, September 1930, alt. 50 m., common in rain-forest (medium sized tree up to 15 m. high).

The best characters of this species are the fairly prominent primary and intramarginal veins of the leaves, the fairly large almost truncate flower-buds, the nearly terete axis and branches of the inflorescence, and the subfusiform or subpyriform fruits.

M. Leaves with close venation (primary and secondary about equally prominent).

N. Leaves rounded, obtuse, or shortly obtuse-acuminate (cf. also S. leptanthum and S. subcorymbosum).

***Syzygium acmenoides* sp. nov.**

Arbor usque 30 m. alta; ramulis pallide brunnescentibus subteretibus, epidermide tenuissima sub lente exfoliata, cortice crebre rimoso; foliis tenuiter coriaceis pellucido-punctatis supra olivaceis subtus pallide brunnescentibus manifeste crebre reticulatis, oblongo-ellipticis vel lanceolato-ellipticis, 5.5–9 cm. longis, 2.5–3.8 cm. latis, utrinque angustatis basi cuneatis vel acutis apice obtusis vel late obtuseque acuminatis margine vix revolutis, costa supra plana vel leviter canaliculata subtus prominula, nervis numerosis valde adscendentibus supra nempe striatis subtus perspicuis in venam intramarginalem aequaliter perspicuam 1 mm. a margine confluentibus; petiolo 5–7 mm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus a basi ramosis 5–9 cm. longis latisque; ramis ramulisque subangulatis; floribus non visis; fructibus sessilibus basi tenuiter stipitatis (stipite 3–4 mm. longo), supra depresso globosis, in sicco \pm 1 cm. diametro calycis lobis 4 brevissimis coronatis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Western Division, Wassi Kussa River, Tarara, *Brass* 8644 (TYPE), January 1937, one of the chief dominants in rain-forests (handsome tree attaining 30 m.; bark pale brown, hard, shedding in very small scales; leaves slightly concave; fruit white, rugose, 2–2.5 cm. diameter); Penzara, between Morehead and Wassi Kussa Rivers, *Brass* 8465, December 1936, common in creek fringing rain-forest (tree 12–14 m. high; fruit white, rugose).

Seemingly, this is a very distinct species readily recognized by the fairly thin somewhat obtuse leaves with strongly ascending close reticulate vena-

tion, somewhat similar to that found in *Syzygium Muelleri* Miq. of Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. The fruit is much wrinkled, having shrunk almost half its size in drying.

Syzygium adelphicum Diels, Nov. Guin. 14: 93. 1924.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 18 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh 11995*, February 1939, alt. 2180 m., common on ridges in primary forest (tree 23 m. high, 37 cm. diameter; flowers white).

This collection is a fairly good match for the description of *Syzygium adelphicum* Diels. It is to be noted, however, that although the terminal inflorescences are sessile or subsessile, those in the upper leaf-axils have a peduncle 4–5 mm. long. The upper part of the internodes of the new branchlets is narrowly winged; toward the base of the internodes the wings expand and seemingly touch or overlap to form a sort of a pocket or sac. As the branchlet grows older the bark cracks off and this character is lost.

Syzygium adelphicum* var. *adenanthum var. nov.

A forma typica differt foliis minoribus 0.5–1.2 cm. longis, 0.4–0.9 cm. latis, crebre pellucido-punctatis, nervis primariis utrinque prominulis, petiolo 1.5–2 mm. longo, inflorescentiae bracteis alabastra in longitudine subaequantibus.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Central Division, Mt. Tafa, *Brass 4040* (TYPE of var.), May 1933, alt. 2300 m., the commonest mossy forest tree (shapely tree 40–50 ft. tall with open crown densely foliated at the branch tips; bark brown and flaky; pale hard wood; leaves very glossy, dark veined beneath; petals and stamens white tinged with pink; small green fruit); *Brass 4854*, August 1933, alt. 2700 m., forest fringe just below cleared summit of mountain (densely foliated flat-topped tree 4–5 m. high; shining small leaves with reddish brown margins giving the whole tree a brown appearance).

These collections from Mt. Tafa so closely approach the smaller branches of *Brass & Versteegh 11995* which we have interpreted as *Syzygium adelphicum* Diels that we have been unable to decide whether a series of collections would show sufficient intermediates to prove them to be a single species or two closely related ones. Meanwhile, we note that the leaves of *S. adelphicum* Diels are opaque, except when very young, although copiously dotted on the lower surface with dark glands, and the primary veins appear merely as lines on the upper surface; on the other hand, in *Brass 4040*, *4854*, the leaves are copiously pellucid-punctate and the primary veins are almost equally elevated on both surfaces. As a whole the leaves are smaller with shorter petioles and much more crowded than in the collection from the Bernhard Camp region.

Syzygium effusum (A. Gray) C. Muell. in Walpers Ann. 4: 838. 1857; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 57: 409. 1922.

Eugenia effusa A. Gray, Bot. U. S. Expl. Exped. 524. 1854.

NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Wareo, *Clemens 1795*, February 1936, alt. about 600–900 m.; Quembung, *Clemens 2136*, March 1936, alt. about 600 m. SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville: Lake Luralu, *Kajewski 2065*, August 1930, alt. 1500 m., rain-forest (medium sized tree up to 15 m. tall; fruit whitish green, 4 mm. long, 5 mm. diameter — one of the largest trees in this area of stunted trees).

The collections above cited are a fairly good match for the type of this species collected first in Fiji. The Solomon Islands collection is in young

fruit; some of the leaves tend to be slightly narrowed into an obtuse rather than a rounded apex which, on drying, rolled back; the inflorescence is somewhat shorter, with more robust branchlets and perhaps the tendency to 4-angled branchlets is a little more marked than in the original, but temporarily we are placing the collection with this species.

Syzygium ganophyllum Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 408. 1922.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 18 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Brass & Versteegh 11988, February 1939, alt. 2000 m., frequent on ridges in primary forest (tree 20 m. high, 46 cm. diameter; fruit light green); 15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Brass & Versteegh 11913a, January 1939, alt. 1740 m., frequent on rain-forest slopes.

Syzygium micropetalum sp. nov.

Arbor \pm 20 m. alta; ramis atro-cinereis cortice rimosis; ramulis 4-angulatis rubro-brunnescentibus; foliis tenuiter coriaceis, novellis crebre pellucido-punctatis, supra olivaceis minute punctatis subtus pallidioribus minute atro-glandulosis, oblongis vel obovato-ellipticis, 2.5–5 cm. longis, 0.8–2.5 cm. latis, basi anguste cuneatis apice obtusis, costa supra canaliculata subtus elevata, nervis primariis utrinsecus \pm 17 interdum furcatis oblique patentibus, supra inconspicue manifestis subtus prominulis, secundariis \pm prominulis, vena submarginali a margine 1 mm. remota; petiolo circiter 4 mm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus axillaribusque folia in longitudine subaequantibus, pauciramosis, rhachi ramisque tetragonis; floribus sessilibus 3–7 in apice ramorum dispositis; calycis tubo obconico-campanulato circiter 3 mm. longo, 2 mm. lato, minute 4-lobato; petalis singillatim caducis; staminibus brevibus; fructibus immaturis depresso globosis 5 mm. diametro.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Bele River, 18 km. northeast of Lake Habbema, Brass & Versteegh 11156 (TYPE), 11134, November 1938, alt. 2400 m. and 2300 m., primary forest (tree 20–21 m. high, 33–34 cm. diameter; bark brown; flowers white; young fruit green, older ones violet).

When there is opportunity to examine the type, these collections may be found to belong to *Syzygium benjaminum* Diels. However, there are several characters in which our material is at variance with Diels's scanty description. The branchlets are definitely 4-angled, the leaves are larger (but vary greatly in size), copiously pellucid-punctate, and longer petiolate, and the flowers are not stipitate.

Syzygium myriadenum sp. nov.

Arbor magna; ramulis nigrescente-brunnescentibus cortice crebre rimosis non desquamatis, novellis brunnescentibus valde compressis vix angulatis; foliis chartaceis, in sicco olivaceis crebre minuteque glanduloso-punctatis utrinque manifeste reticulatis, oblanceolatis, 10–13 cm. longis, 4–5 cm. latis, basi longe angustatis acutis vel acuminatis apice obtusis vel subrotundatis, costa supra impressa subtus elevata, nervis numerosis tenuibus utrinque distincte manifestis in venam intramarginalem 1.5–3 mm. a margine conjunctis; petiolo 1.5–2 cm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus, \pm 7 cm. longis, a basi ramosis, ramis compressis, ramulis 4-angulatis; bracteis brevissimis latis inconspicuis; floribus non visis; fructibus in sicco irregulariter saepissime longitudinaliter corrugatis oblongis vel subovoideis, 1 cm. longis, \pm 5 mm. diametro, apice calycis lobis 4 (1 mm. longis, 2 mm. latis) coronatis.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Guadalcanal: Sorvorhio Basin, *Kajewski* 2713 (TYPE), January 1932, alt. \pm 180 m., common in rain-forest (large sized tree up to 18 m. high, with fibrous bark; wood light brown, heavy; fruit red when ripe, about 1.3 cm. long, 7 mm. diameter).

The outline of the leaves and their venation somewhat resemble *Syzygium micrandrum* (Ridl.) comb. nov. (*Eugenia micrandra* Ridl. Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. II. 9: 48. 1916); but, the leaves are much thinner in texture, the fruit is red, and the wrinkled pericarp indicates a soft perhaps spongy texture in the flower. Although we have not seen the fruit of *Syzygium micrandrum*, the flower suggests a fruit of firmer texture.

Syzygium obtusum sp. nov.

Arbor \pm 23 m. alta; ramis teretibus brunnescentibus, ramulis compressis vix angulatis; foliis coriaceis impellucidis, in sicco supra brunneis vel atro-brunneis subtus pallidioribus crebre minuteque atro-glandulosis, obovatis, 2.5–6.5 cm. longis, 1–4 cm. latis, basi cuneatis apice rotundatis margine anguste revolutis, costa supra canaliculata subtus prominente, nervis primariis utrinsecus 10–15 subpatentibus, utrinque inconspicuis vel subobscuris in venam intramarginalem \pm 2 mm. a margine confluentibus, reticulo nullo; petiolo 5 mm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus 7–9 cm. vel ultra longis latisque, ramulis subangulatis; floribus immaturis sessilibus; bracteis non visis; alabastris turbinatis 4.5 mm. longis, apice 2.5 mm. diametro; calycis tubo minute 4-dentato.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 14030 (TYPE), April 1939, alt. 75 m., frequent in the primary rain-forest of lower mountain slopes (tree 23 m. high, 48 cm. diameter; bark dark brown, scaly; flower-buds red); Babo, *Neth. Ind. For. Service* bb.21810.

The species belongs in the same complex with *Syzygium ganophyllum* Diels but the leaf-venation on both surfaces is readily seen with the naked eye; perhaps it is also close to *S. leucoderme* Diels, but the bark is darker in color.

Syzygium retivenium sp. nov.

Arbor 31 m. alta, 50 cm. diametro; ramis decorticatis cortice inter nodos rimoso interrupto; ramulis basi petioli deorsum utrinque decurrente inconspicue subalatis atrofusis; foliis rigide coriaceis, in sicco supra brunnescentibus \pm punctatis subtus pallidioribus utrinque subprominule crebre reticulatis oblongis, 2–4 cm. longis, 0.7–1.5 cm. latis, utrinque subaequaliter angustatis basi cuneatis vel acutis apice acutiusculis vel obtusis margine recurvatis, costa supra canaliculata subtus prominente, nervis primariis saepius furcatis utrinsecus circiter 15, in reticulo supra subtusque prominulo inconspicuis, vena intramarginali \pm 0.5 mm. a margine remota; petiolo 2.5–3 mm. longo; inflorescentiis immaturis terminalibus, foliis in bracteas abeuntibus foliatis; floribus sessilibus apice ramulorum cymosis; alabastris immaturis circiter 3 mm. longis bracteis fere obtectis; calycis tubo obconico, lobis 4 parvis.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 18 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 11989 (TYPE), February 1939, alt. 1990 m., common on slopes in primary rain-forest (tree 31 m. high, 50 cm. diameter; bark 8 mm. thick, brown, flaking off in large scales; flower-buds green).

Amongst the described species of *Syzygium* this seems nearest to *S.*

homichlophilum Diels which also has a leafy inflorescence and obviously reticulate leaves. From the description of Diels's species it appears to have larger somewhat differently shaped leaves, longer petioles, and more flowers at the apex of the branchlets. In the specimen here cited the inflorescence protrudes beyond the leaves.

Syzygium sylvanum (Ridl.) comb. nov.

Eugenia sylvana Ridl. Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. II. **9**: 48. 1916.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 11978, January 1939, alt. 1500 m., primary forest (tree 19 m. high; flower-buds reddish); 6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 12543, 12552, February 1939, alt. 1170 m. and 1150 m., occasional in primary forest (tree 26–33 m. high; fruits white). NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Ogeramnang, *Clemens* 4692, December 1936, alt. \pm 2360 m.

N. Leaves acuminate.

Syzygium attenuatum (Miq.) Merr. & Perry, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts Sci. **18**(3): 185 (Mem. Gray Herb. **4**: 185). 1939.

Jambosa attenuata Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. **1**(1): 437. 1855.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: 4 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, *Brass & Versteegh* 13123, March 1939, alt. 850 m., frequent in primary rain-forest of plains (tree 20 m. high, 46 cm. diameter; bark 11 mm. thick, brown, scaly; fruit light green). BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Oroville Camp, Fly River, *Brass* 7422, August 1936, common in rain-forests (large canopy tree with somewhat flaky fibrous brown bark and hard brown wood; flowers white). NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Sattelberg, *Clemens* 1853, 2220, February–April 1936, alt. \pm 1050 m.

These collections differ slightly from the Malaysian material which we have so named. The leaf is more shortly obtuse-acuminate and the flowers at the apex of the branches are not so obviously umbellate; nevertheless, we have not yet found sufficiently tangible differences to regard this material as specifically different from that of Malaysia.

Syzygium Buettnerianum (K. Schum.) Niedenzu in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. **3**(7): 85. 1893; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 406. 1922.

Eugenia Buettneriana K. Schum. Fl. Kaiser Wilhelms Land 89. 1889.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Hollandia, *Neth. Ind. For. Service* bb.28981, August 1939. NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Ogeramnang, *Clemens* 4492, 5013, December 1936, January 1937, alt. 1700–1800 m. BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Gaima, Lower Fly River (east bank), *Brass* 8314, common in rain-forests (large profusely flowering canopy tree; bark brown, thick, fibrous, deeply fissured; leaf-margins slightly recurved; flowers purple with red stamens).

This species was described from Northeastern New Guinea. These collections appear to suit the description fairly well. The two Clemens collections are very similar to the others except that the leaves are strongly and finely reticulate on both surfaces, and the epidermis of the branchlets of the inflorescence does not appear to scale off in small flakes.

Syzygium finisterrae (Lauterb.) comb. nov.

Eugenia finisterrae Lauterb. Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**: 240. 1914.

NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Wareo, *Clemens* 1420, January 1936, alt. \pm 600 m.; Yunzaing, *Clemens* 3004, 4193, April 1936, alt. \pm 1350 m. alt.

The inflorescence in these collections is smaller than in the description of the type but otherwise they seem to agree with the description.

Syzygium leptanthum (Wight) Niedenzu in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. **3**(7): 85. 1893; Lauterb. Nov. Guin. **8**: 322. 1910; Diels, Bot. Jahrb. **57**: 403. 1922.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, *Brass* 7567, August 1936, rain-forest: the chief component of a narrow fringe community occupying shallow margins of lake (low spreading tree 5–6 m. high, producing adventitious roots from trunk and branches; fruit black, fleshy), *Brass* 7658, September 1936 (flowering material of 7567; flowers white); Upper Wassi Kussa River, *Brass* 8605, January 1937, rain-forest (small tree 5 m. high overhanging river; fruit black, acid).

This is probably the species which Greves, Jour. Bot. **61**: Suppl. 18. 1923, reported as representing *Eugenia claviflora* Roxb. These species and those closely related all need to be examined as to types, distinguishing features and geographic ranges. Until such time as this can be done, the specific concepts cannot well be delineated.

Syzygium onesimum sp. nov.

Arbor \pm 25 m. alta; ramulis teretibus brunnescentibus; foliis tenuiter coriaceis vel chartaceis, in sicco supra saturato-brunneis subnitidis subtus pallidioribus sub lente reticulatis impellucidis, lanceolatis vel anguste ovatis, 7–12 cm. longis, 2.3–4 cm. latis, basi rotundato-cuneatis apice sensim vel interdum subabrupte longe acuminatis, acumine 1.5–2 cm. longo, costa supra canaliculata subtus subcarinata, nervis primariis numerosis patentibus supra manifestis vel subobscuris subtus distincte manifestis non prominulis in venam intramarginalem 1–1.5 mm. a margine confluentibus, venis secundariis fere primariis aequalibus; petiolo 5–8 mm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus usque 5 cm. longis basi cymoso-ramosis, ramis ramulisque \pm compressis angulatis, bracteis caducis; floribus 1–3 apice ramulorum sessilibus; alabastris clavatis vel anguste turbinatis subangulatis 4 mm. longis, apice circiter 2 mm. diametro; calycis tubo 3–3.5 mm. longo, 4-dentato; petalis calyptram convexam formantibus; staminibus 3–4 mm. longis; fructibus non visis.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville: Koniguru, Buin, *Kajewski* 2043 (TYPE), 2091, August 1930, alt. 850 m. and 1000 m., common in rain-forest (medium to tall tree 25 m. high; stamens white, very numerous; occasionally found as a parasite in a similar manner to a fig). Ysabel: Tataba, *Brass* 3445, January 1933, alt. 50 m., rain-forest ridges (slender tree 20 m. tall; brown uneven bark, red within, falling in large flakes; hard brown wood; leaves with midrib pale on both surfaces; flowers white).

Brass 3445 differs from the type-collection in that the twigs are cinereous and the leaves are much longer petiolate (petiole 1–1.8 cm. long), the venation of the leaves is less marked but the inflorescence is only in young bud, so we believe this is the best disposition of the collection at present. The species is somewhat like *Eugenia striata* Koord. & Val. Atlas Baumart. Java **3**: fig. 501, E–K. 1915, but the flowers are a little smaller and hardly (if at all) stipitate at the base.

Syzygium plumeum (Ridl.) comb. nov.

Eugenia plumea Ridl. Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. II. **9**: 46. 1916.

NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA: Ogeram nang, *Clemens* 5450, 5459, February 1937, alt. \pm 1800 m.; Yoangen, *Clemens* 6599, June 1937, alt. 1600 m.

The species was described from Netherlands New Guinea.

Syzygium rostratum (Blume) DC. Prodr. **3**: 261. 1828.

Calyptranthus rostrata Blume Bijdr. 1092. 1826.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA: Hollandia, *Neth. Ind. For. Service* bb.25064, July 1938, alt. 50 m.

A species previously recorded from Sumatra, Java and Borneo. It is quite probable that the following sterile collections from Seroei, Biak Island, also belong here: *Neth. Ind. For. Service* bb.30677, bb.30682, bb.30688, bb.30747, bb.30750, bb.30826.

Syzygium subcorymbosum sp. nov.

Arbor gracilis 25 m. alta; ramis cortice rimosis; ramulis teretibus, novellis compressis sulcatis brunnescentibus; foliis coriaceis impellucidis, in sicco supra subnitidis atro-brunneis subtus fere cupreo-brunnescentibus, ellipticis, 5.5–7 cm. longis, 3–4 cm. latis, utrinque subrotundatis basi late cuneatis apice abrupte breviterque acuminatis, acumine \pm 5 mm. longo obtuso, costa supra subcanaliculata subtus prominente, nervis primariis numerosis (supra lamina striolata) subtus cum secundariis atque reticulo inconspicuis subobscuris; petiolo 3–5 mm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus fere a basi ramosis 8 cm. longis, 15 cm. latis subcorymbosis; floribus sessilibus, bracteis caducis; calycis tubo 7–9 mm. longo, apice 4 mm. diametro, infero substipitiforimi supero subcampanulato subaequilongo, margine 5-dentato; petalis calyptram convexam formantibus caducis; staminibus fere 1 cm. longis; fructibus ignotis.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Central Division, Kubuna, *Brass* 5573 (TYPE), November 1933, alt. 100 m., forest on low ridges (slender tree 25 m. high; grey slightly scaly bark; leaves glossy; flowers white).

The general habit of this species suggests *Syzygium inophylloides* (A. Gray) C. Muell. of Samoa, but the flowers are much larger. Among the Papuan species, *Brass* 5573 is perhaps nearest to *Syzygium leptophlebium* Diels, nevertheless, in his description Diels emphasizes the length of the petiole "(pro genere) longus," which here is rather short. Whether this is an unusual variation or a specific difference can only be determined with more material and the privilege of examining the type.

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